

Table with exchange rates and other financial data.

SAS Loses Bid for Routes

'Open Skies' Plan Rejected by U.S.; No Counteroffer

By Juris Kaza. Special to the Herald Tribune. STOCKHOLM — U.S. negotiations on Wednesday rejected out of hand a bid by Denmark, Norway and Sweden to win unrestricted landing rights in the United States for their joint-venture flag carrier, Scandinavian Airlines System.

The unqualified refusal of the so-called "open skies" proposal, which came at the end of three days of government talks in Copenhagen, was viewed as a stinging rebuff for the Nordic countries. In a bid to encourage reciprocal moves from the United States, the three recently granted unrestricted landing rights to the four U.S. carriers serving Scandinavia and have permitted them to introduce deep-discount fares on the routes.

The refusal also appears to threaten a pending \$600 million SAS order for McDonnell-Douglas MD-11 jetliners, which the carrier had earlier linked to favorable resolution of the air talks.

"Clearly, this is a disappointing decision for SAS," said Knut Lovstadius, a spokesman for the carrier. "We had hoped the U.S. would come up with a serious counter offer to our open skies proposal. We really didn't expect a rejection out of hand."

The decision leaves SAS restricted to serving New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Seattle, while the four U.S. carriers — Pan American, World Airways, Trans World Airlines, Northwest Airlines and Tower Air — have theoretically unlimited access to Scandinavia.

But a U.S. official involved in the talks said the Scandinavian proposal was unacceptable because it would have opened the entire U.S. market to SAS while U.S. carriers, in reality, consider Scandinavia to consist of only four cities.

"Basically, when you talk Scandinavia you mean Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen and Helsinki," said the source. "Let's face it — there aren't that many people lining up to fly the nonstop New York-Kirin flight."

According to the official, the United States was willing to trade off some expanded opportunities in the U.S. market for concessions on pricing, including the right of joint veto power over fares. Under the existing treaty, Scandinavian authorities alone can veto fares.



Seoul Closes 28 Campuses

Police, Students Fight in Capital, 4 Other Cities

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. SEOUL — Thousands of students hurling firebombs and stones set up barricades and battled riot policemen in Seoul and other cities Wednesday as the authorities closed 28 universities in an effort to stop anti-government protests.

Students yelling, "Drive out the dictator" fought police units in running street battles in the capital and at least four other cities as the protests entered their second week. About 300 students in the southern coastal city of Chinhae occupied a stretch of highway, hijacked two liquid gas tankers and threatened to blow them up.

In Pusan, about 200 miles (325 kilometers) southeast of Seoul, students marched to support 300 dissidents who occupied the local Catholic Center. The demonstration forced the nearby U.S. Consulate to close.

The consulate was surrounded by 400 riot policemen and several hundred more closed off the street in front of the building, which was attacked twice by rampaging students last year.

Overall, the violence was not as widespread as in recent days, apparently because tens of thousands of students were taking part in campus rallies to prepare for major protests scheduled for Thursday.

"Bring down the fascist dictatorship," a speaker told hundreds of cheering students at Sungkyunkwan University in Seoul in one of many rallies.

Opposition groups trying to oust President Chun Doo Hwan's government and force direct presidential elections plan to hold nationwide demonstrations Thursday. South Korea has been hit during the past week by the worst political violence the country has seen since Mr. Chun took power in 1980.

U.S. Navy Running on a Hair-Trigger Alert in Gulf

By John H. Cushman Jr. New York Times Service. WASHINGTON — U.S. naval forces escorting merchant ships in the Gulf are operating under hair-trigger rules of military engagement, with the crews often manning battle stations, prepared to shoot before they come under fire, according to a Pentagon report to Congress.

The report was released Tuesday as part of an effort by the Reagan administration to overcome congressional opposition to its policy in the Gulf. It said that because the military is prepared to defend merchant shipping, Iran would probably avoid attacking ships flying the American flag, including 11 Kuwaiti vessels that are changing to U.S. registration.

The report is meant to reassure lawmakers who have expressed reservations about the Reagan administration's plan to expand naval escorts of merchant ships in the Gulf to include the Kuwaiti oil tankers. It characterized the operation's risks as relatively low despite the heightened state of alert.

"Threats to American warships and the protected U.S. vessels do exist, principally from unconventional methods of attack," said an unclassified version of the report, "but these risks are low to moderate." The unclassified version was presented in detail by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to a closed meeting Tuesday of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

American naval vessels already escort U.S. merchant ships and occasionally other vessels in the Gulf. The report was the Pentagon's most complete public description to date of the rules governing operations in the Gulf. It emphasized that even the act of focusing a radar on an American ship in a manner suggesting that a weapon is being pointed would be viewed as a sign of hostile intent and would justify shooting in self-defense.

Similarly, any aircraft or surface ship that moves within shooting distance of the American convoys could be subject to attack at the discretion of the U.S. ship's commander. The rules would apply equally to perceived threats from Iranian and Iraqi forces.

Pope to Meet Waldheim At Vatican

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II will meet with President Kurt Waldheim of Austria when he visits the Vatican next week, the Vatican said Wednesday.

The visit, on June 25, will be Mr. Waldheim's first abroad as president since his election last year amid allegations that he was involved in Nazi crimes. Mr. Waldheim, a former secretary-general of the United Nations, denies the allegations.

The announcement described the visit as official, which usually includes a private meeting, a public exchange of speeches by both persons and a ceremony marked by the playing of national anthems.

Mr. Waldheim, a Roman Catholic, has not made any visits abroad since taking office in July after an election campaign marked by allegations that he took part in Nazi atrocities while serving in the German Army in the Balkans during World War II.

In Vienna, Mr. Waldheim's spokesman, Gerold Christian, said that Mr. Waldheim would go to Rome on June 24 and would return to Vienna on June 27. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Alois Mock.

Until Wednesday, the only trip Mr. Waldheim had planned abroad was a visit to Jordan at the invitation of King Hussein.

Mr. Waldheim was barred in April from visiting the United States when U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d put him on a U.S. "watch list" of undesirable aliens.

The U.S. Justice Department said it had evidence linking Mr. Waldheim to Nazi atrocities against Yugoslav partisans and Greek Jews. On Tuesday, the Austrian government urged the United States to remove the ban.

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Who Is the Victim? Verdict on Goetz Fuels Debate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. NEW YORK — The acquittal of Bernhard H. Goetz on charges of attempted murder in the shootings of four young men in a subway car has divided New Yorkers and other Americans, some saying Wednesday that the jury verdict was a signal for whites to kill blacks and others calling it a triumph of justice.

The State Supreme Court jury decided Tuesday that Mr. Goetz "was not a vigilante" but simply a "fellow trapped on a train" in Manhattan by his four victims, one of the jurors said Wednesday.

Mr. Goetz, 39, an electrical engineer who shot the four men on a crowded subway train on Dec. 22, 1984, was found not guilty on four counts of attempted murder, four counts of assault, one of reckless endangerment and four weapons charges.

He was convicted of only one felony weapons charge, which carries a maximum penalty of seven years in prison. His lawyers say they believe he may be granted probation when sentenced on Sept. 4.

Lack of AIDS in Hong Kong Credited to Methadone

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service. HONG KONG — Lee Ping, 72, is a wizened heroin addict, a gaunt man who still speaks a smattering of English he learned from working with Americans in pre-Communist China.

Mr. Lee's life, like his face, is creased with the sorrows of addiction: first opium and then two decades in the twilight world of heroin, a craving he said he will never escape. Yet because Mr. Lee lives in Hong Kong instead of New York or Rome he almost certainly will avoid a greater sorrow: the AIDS virus.

In New York City, perhaps 100,000 heroin addicts — half of the total — carry the acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus, according to city health officials.

Many of the addicts — nobody knows how many — will develop the fatal disease, and all can pass it to drug companions on shared needles as well as to sex partners and offspring.

More than half of Italy's addicts are believed to carry the virus. In France the figure is estimated to be 30 percent. Yet in Hong Kong, no drug addict is known to have been infected despite a large addict population — Hong Kong may have more heroin addicts than Britain. Thus some experts are looking at Hong Kong's approach to narcotics treatment as a model.

Sharja Sheikh Said to Abdicate. SHARJA, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammed al-Qasbi has abdicated as ruler of Sharja, the state radio said Wednesday.

But the government in Dubai indicated he was overthrown. Sharja is the third largest and richest of the seven emirates that make up the United Arab Emirates at the southern end of the Gulf. Sharja Radio broadcast a statement, purportedly on behalf of the sheikh, saying he was stepping down in favor of his brother, Sheikh Abdul-Aziz bin Mohammed al-Qasbi.

Two hours later, however, Dubai's radio and television stations interrupted programs and said the abdication statement masked an "unacceptable move to take over government by force."

Serge Klarsfeld called on a Lyon jury to convict Klaus Barbie. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS. Moscow dismissals continued after the landing of a small plane at Red Square. Page 2. BUSINESS/FINANCE. The U.S. economy grew at a 4.8 percent annual rate in the first quarter, but analysts said the figure overstated its strength. Page 9.

Why Not White Carrots? U.S. Is Discovering a Food Rainbow

By Trish Hall New York Times Service. NEW YORK — When Andrew D'Amico cooked for a party of Mobil Corp. executives, he served purple potatoes. "There were a lot of weird comments," said Mr. D'Amico, the executive chef at the Sign of the Dove restaurant in Manhattan.

The first thing people think is that the potatoes have been shot full of chemicals.

But purple potatoes, grown in Peru for years and now available in the United States, are natural — as natural as white carrots, yellow tomatoes, gold beets, red bananas, yellow cherries, red spinach, golden raspberries, purple peppers, bronze fennel and red chard.

Because old varieties of fruits and vegetables have been rediscovered and new varieties have been developed, food in colors can now suit any mood. The edible rainbow is startling in a country that 20 years ago stayed with foods that were mostly beige, white and brown, with an occasional green or yellow in a reluctant nod to nutrition.

Different-colored foods are showing up primarily in New York and California in restaurants that must constantly reinvent themselves to keep customers entertained. "People always want something new," said Alain Quirin, the chef at Raoul's, a French bistro. "It is more interesting to talk about a red banana than a regular banana."

Fine Points of Arms Control Form Last Hurdle to New Summit

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union seem to be inching toward a summit meeting in Washington this autumn, provided they can resolve their final disagreements over a treaty eliminating short-range and medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe.

The remaining issues are difficult, and officials in the administration of President Ronald Reagan hesitate to predict success, despite NATO's formal endorsement last week of a Soviet proposal to ban short-range missiles. But both Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, appear to have strong political motives for concluding an accord and making their next meeting, which would be their third, an occasion for signing the document.

A successful negotiation would enable Mr. Reagan to complete eight years in office with at least one clear achievement in foreign policy, thereby leaving something significant and positive in the historical record.

In addition, as some of his advisers in the White House have been saying privately, an arms control treaty — even on the peripheral issue of missiles in Europe — would help the Republican Party

counter the inevitable accusation from the Democrats in 1988 that the Reagan administration has done nothing to defuse East-West tensions.

According to some officials, this political consideration has recently become a factor in internal Reagan administration debates over negotiating positions.

Mr. Gorbachev also has a domestic political calculation to make, analysts of Soviet affairs contend. Some Soviets who have opposed his calls for economic reform, more open debate and freer film and literature argue that he is long on talk and short on achievements. A treaty would presumably

give Mr. Gorbachev the aura of a man who can, indeed, accomplish something concrete.

The Soviet leader has departed twice from the usual Soviet demand that a summit meeting be "pre-cooked," that it conclude according to already negotiated terms. In the past, the Russians have usually wanted to avoid wholly extemporaneous meetings, figuring that at least one positive agreement ought to be ready for signature to preclude the impression of failure.

Consequently, Mr. Gorbachev appears to have returned to the more traditional approach of requiring an agreement before a summit meeting. "Without a reason, I do not go anywhere, particularly to America," he said just before meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in April in Moscow. "This cannot be just a stroll. When I may be nearing retirement, then I may travel just for pleasure, but now I need business."

A major arms control treaty reducing intercontinental nuclear weapons seems increasingly unlikely before the Mr. Reagan leaves office in January 1989. But the less sweeping treaty on missiles in Europe would apparently be enough for Mr. Gorbachev to accept Mr. Reagan's invitation to Washington.

Mr. Shultz and his Soviet counterpart, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, are reportedly considering a July meeting in an effort to resolve the remaining differences.

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Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars."

Afterward, some American analysts picked up rumblings of unhappiness in the Soviet hierarchy that the summit meetings had allowed Mr. Reagan to defuse some of the pressure that had been building in Western Europe and the United States for American compromises on arms control.

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— and all medium-range missiles as well. But several key points of disagreement remain, officials say.

One is whether Moscow will agree to a global ban on the shorter-range missiles.

Another concerns U.S. nuclear warheads for 72 shorter-range West German Pershing IA missiles. Soviet negotiators say the ban would mean their elimination, while the United States insists that they be exempt.

Within the Reagan administration, disagreements remain over verification. The main concern, one official said, is how many sites would be exempt from "challenge inspections," that is, the right of one side to visit a facility where it suspects a violation. Intelligence agencies want a large number of exemptions, the official said, while the State Department wants a small number and the Pentagon has reserved judgment.

The United States and the Soviet Union have reportedly reached general agreement on allowing on-site inspection of manufacturing and storage facilities.

In the end, however, it will be political will rather than technical accommodation that will determine the fate of the arms treaty. "If you want to cheat on any arms control agreement," the official said, "you can cheat."

WORLD BRIEFS

1,000 Philippine Guerrillas Surrender

SURIGAO DEL SUR, Philippines (Reuters) — More than 1,000 Communist guerrillas surrendered Wednesday and exposed an elaborate underground leftist provisional government on Mindanao island in the southern Philippines.

Government and military officials said those who surrendered included a town mayor, rebel lecturers and propagandists and hundreds of armed regulars in the Communist New People's Army. It was the first time in the 18-year guerrilla war that the rebels exposed a leftist shadow government that collected taxes in the villages, said the governor of Surigao del Sur, Felicidad Pimentel.

In ceremonies in the provincial capital of Tandag, the former rebels renounced membership of the outlawed Communist Party and burned the party's flag, Ms. Pimentel said. She said the surrender followed the organization of civilian vigilante groups, called People's Guardians, which had been effective in combating the Communists.

Turnout Is Heavy in India State Voting

CHANDIGARH, India (UPI) — Voters in Haryana State turned out in record numbers Wednesday at heavily guarded polling stations to choose a new state assembly. The elections are crucial to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his ruling Congress (I) Party. Early results were expected Thursday.

Officials said violence was reported in six districts. Fourteen people were injured. Police opened fire to break up clashes by supporters of rival parties at three sites.

Congress is facing a tough fight against an alliance of the agrarian-based Lok Dal Party and the rightist Bharatiya Janata Party. At least 1,272 candidates are running for 87 of 90 assembly seats. Three races were delayed by deaths of candidates. Also up for election were two seats in the national Parliament.

Decision on TWA Suspect Delayed

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany said Wednesday that it would decide next week whether to extradite a Lebanese wanted by the United States for murder and air piracy or put him on trial before a West German court.

Mohammed Ali Hamadeh is wanted in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a Trans World Airlines jet to Beirut and the murder of a U.S. Navy diver. He was arrested at the Frankfurt airport in January after the police found explosives in his baggage.

A West German government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said a decision on Mr. Hamadeh would be made June 24, although one had been expected on Wednesday. Mr. Ost was speaking after Chancellor Helmut Kohl briefed party leaders and senior ministers. Sources said Mr. Hamadeh would probably be put on trial in West Germany rather than in the United States.

Jane's Says Iran Plans Nuclear Bomb

LONDON (Reuters) — Iran may be trying to build a nuclear weapon with Argentine help and has stepped up arms production, Jane's Defense Weekly magazine said Wednesday.

"Reports that Iran has signed an agreement with Argentina to buy nuclear technology and an unspecified amount of enriched uranium have rung alarm bells," the magazine said.

The source of the report was not revealed and the magazine gave no further details. Comments by Iranian officials showed the country was able to produce chemical weapons and a crude surface-to-surface missile, the magazine added.

26 Nations Supply Arms in Gulf War

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Businesses or governments in at least 26 countries have sold weapons to both sides in the Iran-Iraq war, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute said in its annual report, released Wednesday. The institute monitors worldwide developments in armaments and arms control.

Many of the sales took place without the knowledge or support of the governments named, according to the 500-page 1986 yearbook, which said policy makers are losing control of the arms trade to businessmen.

The report said that since the last Iran-Iraq war survey two years ago, 17 countries have joined the list of those selling weapons to both sides. They include Sweden, Britain, South Africa and the Netherlands.

For the Record

Israeli planes attacked targets in the Ain al Helwan refugee camp in south Lebanon on Wednesday, wounding six persons, the police in Sidon said. (Reuters)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain will meet with President Ronald Reagan at the White House on July 17, it was announced Wednesday. (AP)

The U.S. House of Representatives voted to prohibit Soviet diplomats from occupying their new embassy in northwest Washington until steps are taken to prevent them from conducting electronic surveillance there and security at the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow is assured. (WP)

The editor of the newspaper Hoy, Humberto Dominguez Dibb, was imprisoned Monday in Asuncion, Paraguay, on unspecified charges, witnesses reported. Mr. Dominguez, a former son-in-law of President Alfredo Stroessner, wrote last week that Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro was involved in drug trafficking. (AP)

President Habyarimana of Chad is going to Washington this week to seek aid to rebuild his country, as well as military equipment to drive Libyan forces out. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air Inter, the French domestic airline, expects to cancel nine of its 300 flights Thursday because of the continuing morning strikes by air controllers, an airline spokesman said. (AP)

Nearly 2,000 people died on Bangladesh roads last week, parliament was told Wednesday. More than 4,000 others suffered injuries. Rockslides, driving, overloading, faulty vehicles and bad road conditions were blamed by the deputy prime minister, Abdul Matin. (AFP)

U.S. Rules Out Inclusion of Bonn's Missiles in Pact

BRUSSELS — Paul H. Nitz, the U.S. presidential arms adviser, on Wednesday ruled out the inclusion of West German Pershing-1A missiles and their U.S. warheads in any planned U.S.-Soviet accord to cut medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Nitz said the U.S. view was

that the 72 Pershing-1As represented "third country" systems outside the framework of the Geneva arms talks.

The Pershing-1As also fell within the definition of "existing patterns of allied cooperation," a principle recognized by the United States and the Soviet Union, he added.

Viktor P. Karpov, the former

chief Soviet arms negotiator, said in The Times of London on Wednesday that the warheads had to be included in any deal. The missiles have a range of 460 miles (740 kilometers), which is within the shorter-range category.

Mr. Nitz said the Soviet Union had raised issues similar to the Pershing-1A issue at previous arms negotiations and had then given way. "They've backed down on this one," he added. "Maybe they'll back down again."

He said U.S. negotiators would maintain nonstop negotiations in Geneva throughout the summer in an effort to reach an agreement. He stopped short of forecasting when any agreement could be reached.

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Red Square Plane Fiasco Claims Another Marshal

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Another marshal has been dismissed and a group of top officers expelled from the Communist Party as the shake-up of the Soviet military continues in the wake of the landing of a small West German plane at Red Square on May 28.

According to Wednesday's issue of the armed forces newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda, the party chief in Moscow, Boris N. Yeltsin, strongly criticized local military commanders for failing to correct discipline problems in the armed forces.

Marshal Anatoli Konstantinov, commander of the Moscow air district, was dismissed for failing to establish order in his command, and four ranking officers, "among others," were kicked out of the party, according to the newspaper.

Two days after the plane landed at Red Square, the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Sergei L. Sokolov, and the chief of the country's air defense forces, Chief Marshal Alexander I. Koldunov, were dismissed. The Politburo, meeting on May 30, rebuked the military for its careless handling of the small aircraft's overflight of Soviet territory.

Mr. Yeltsin's presence at the meeting was another sign of the determination of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to exert firm control over the military after

the national embarrassment over the flight by Mathias Rust past Soviet air defenses.

The incident has exposed the Soviet military to the kind of tough criticism that has penetrated other sectors of Soviet life since Mr. Gorbachev took charge more than two years ago. Until now, the Soviet Ministry of Defense, one of the pillars of the government, had remained outside this "restructuring" process.

"It is the first time that such a sharp and frank exchange has taken place," the armed forces newspaper quoted Mr. Yeltsin as saying at the meeting.

"The party has had the strength to speak before the whole world about the crisis situation in society, but in the military district, it was: 'Everything is fine. Everything is fine,'" he said. "Perhaps, only with the current situation has 'restructuring' begun in the military district."

Others at the meeting alluded to the kind of abuse of power that has become commonplace in the Soviet military but until now has been only rarely exposed publicly, according to the newspaper account.

The meeting stressed the obligation of military officers to fulfill the party's directives. The military command's party leadership was criticized for promoting "show-off" attitudes, servility and lack of vigilance.

Krasnaya Zvezda said Marshal



Monika and Karl-Heinz Rust heading Wednesday to see their son, Mathias, at Lefortovo Prison in Moscow.

Konstantinov had failed to translate party directives into action. "Shortcomings piled up over the years," it said.

Marshal Konstantinov, who had headed Moscow's air defenses since at least 1980, has been re-

placed by Colonel General V. Tsvetkov, who also addressed the party meeting.

The Soviet authorities are still holding Mr. Rust in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison, awaiting the results of an investigation into his actions.

Klarsfeld Calls on Jury To Find Barbie Guilty

LYON — The lawyer who sought for more than a decade to bring Klaus Barbie to justice called on Wednesday the jury at the former Gestapo officer's trial to find him guilty of crimes against humanity.

Serge Klarsfeld, the first of 39 civil lawyers due to testify against Barbie during the final stage of the trial, urged the jury to condemn him for his role in the World War II arrest and deportation to Nazi death camps of 44 Jewish children.

Another lawyer, Charles Libman, who with Mr. Klarsfeld represents 86 of 130 plaintiffs who have filed civil suits against Barbie, took the stand to attack the defendant's lawyer, Jacques Vergès, for making a "V-for-victory" sign to photographers after the trial opened on May 11.

Barbie, 73, faces life imprisonment if convicted of complicity in the arrest of the children, whose ages were between 4 and 17. They were taken from hiding in the hamlet of Izieu on April 6, 1944, and deported to camps from which they never returned.

The raid on the children's refuge is one of five charges of crimes against humanity leveled against the former SS officer.

Mr. Klarsfeld told the jury that the only two surviving mothers of the children had waited since the day of the raid for Barbie to be brought from where he thought he

was safe to be condemned to a sentence worthy of the gravity of his crimes.

Mr. Klarsfeld, who with his wife, Beate, spent 11 years tracking Barbie to Bolivia and bringing him to justice, said, "The assassin of Izieu must be stopped from ending his days in peace and passing his time recounting his exploits as a Nazi officer."

Arguing that as the head of the Lyon Gestapo Barbie was responsible for the Izieu arrest, Mr. Klarsfeld recounted how German soldiers drove to the farm where the children were hiding and forced the sleepy youngsters into trucks.

Mr. Klarsfeld read out the names of each child, most of whom, he said, were the offspring of refugee European Jews whose parents had been rounded up by France's Vichy collaboration government and sent to Nazi gas chambers.

The lawyer brought tears to the eyes of many of the 700 people thronging the courtroom when he read letters written by children, some of whom were already orphans, before they were sent to the death camps.

In a note addressed to God, Liliane Gerstein, 11, wrote: "We are happy here and you are kind. But please God, I want to ask just one thing — make my parents return."

Discussing Barbie's claims of innocence in the Izieu case, Mr. Libman said, "When you are asked whether Barbie was guilty of the arrests you can only reply 'yes,' he told the jury.

"When you are asked whether there are any extenuating circumstances, you will reply 'no!'"

Mr. Klarsfeld reminded the jury that after earning the nickname "The Butcher of Lyon" when he was Gestapo chief of the city from 1942 to 1944, Barbie was recruited after the war by U.S. intelligence officers who, he said, helped him escape to Bolivia in 1951.

■ **Ruling on New Charges**
Judicial officials said Prosecutor Christian Gallut has ruled favorably on a request to start a second case against Barbie focusing on the arrest of two of the people rounded up in the June 21, 1943, Gestapo raid that also netted a Resistance chief, Jean Moulin. The Associated Press reported from Lyon.

The case has been turned over to an investigating magistrate.

GULF: Rules for Navy

(Continued from Page 1)
siles, which the Reagan administration says were purchased from China last year, could reach across the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf.

According to the Pentagon report, whenever a U.S. warship goes through the strait, or when it is approached in a manner suggesting the possibility of attack, its crew must go to "general quarters," which means that every weapon, sensor and battle station is manned and routine activities are halted.

The report also suggested, for the first time, that the Reagan administration is considering adding a battleship with 16-inch (40-centimeter) guns and cruise missiles to the force in or just outside the Gulf.

The big ships, built during World War II, have been equipped with modern weapons and have armor heavy enough to withstand even a strike from a Silksworm missile without sinking, military experts say.

Five pages of classified material were deleted from the report.

The rules of engagement are similar in many respects to those governing naval forces in other regions where attack is possible, but they have been tailored for the Gulf, the report said. For example, they provide "specific guidance" for commanders on how to deal with the possibility of attack by Silksworm missiles.

The rules appear to allow preemptive strikes against Silksworm missiles at the commander's discretion if the missiles are deployed and operated in a manner that suggests the possibility of an imminent attack.

Under U.S. Flag, Ships May Sound New Jerseyish

WASHINGTON — If Kuwaiti tankers are placed under U.S. registry, they will also be given new names, introducing such American names as "Surf City" to the Gulf.

Under the plan, four of the reflagged tankers would be named for New Jersey towns, according to a congressional report. They would go from Arabic names like Al Rakkah and Casca to Surf City, Ocean City, Sea Isle City and Bridgeton.

"All of a sudden, the Kuwaiti fleet reads like a road map of southern New Jersey," Representative William J. Hughes, a New Jersey Democrat, said Tuesday. He said he has been unable to find out why the New Jersey names were picked.

Other tankers would be named the Chesapeake City, Middleton, Townsend, Gas Queen, Gas Princess, Gas King and Gas Prince.

According to the report by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, ownership of the tankers would be transferred to Chesapeake Shipping Co., a Dover, Delaware, corporation.

GOETZ: Verdict Fuels Debate on Crime Victims in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)
Robert M. Morgenthau, said to be believed that justice had been done. "I think it was a fair trial," Mr. Morgenthau said at a news conference. "It was fair to the people and it was fair to Mr. Goetz."

He said that the only message from the case was "that anybody who carries a gun which is uncensored on a subway train or anywhere else is going to be prosecuted and may very well be convicted."

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

■ **Legal and Social Text**
David Pitt of The New York Times reported earlier:
The verdict, coming nearly two and a half years after the incident,

represents the climax of a multilayered drama that has been both a precedent-setting legal case and a spectacle of human emotion.

At center stage a meek, frail-looking but defiant and outspoken man who at times seemed to shrink from the spotlight and at times seemed to bask in it.

As a legal story, the case led some of New York's best legal minds to debate where and how the lines of justified deadly self-defense should be drawn, and as a result effectively defined — some say redefined.

The first major legal development was the decision by Mr. Morgenthau to seek a second indictment against Mr. Goetz after the first grand jury to hear the case, in

January 1985, indicted the defendant only on gun charges.

A second milestone was the decision by Judge Stephen Crane in January 1986 to dismiss most of the charges in the second indictment. He did so primarily because, he said, the legal instructions given to the grand jurors by the prosecutor — Gregory L. Waples, an assistant district attorney — were wrong.

But the questions of public policy and criminal justice raised were no larger or more difficult than the questions the case raised about society and crime. If a person enters a subway car, for example, and finds someone part of that place dominated by a group of rowdy and perhaps intimidating people, who must give way?

Weak Supply Lines Seen

General John A. Wickham Jr., who is retiring as U.S. Army chief of staff at the end of June, says the army could quickly deploy troops to the Gulf or a similar trouble spot but would run out of supplies after a few months of fighting. The Washington Post reported Wednesday from Washington.

General Wickham said the supply lines would weaken because there is no national production base in the United States to sustain it.

The general stressed in an interview that he was not recommending sending troops to the Gulf or calling for a mobilization of the defense industry.

Instead, he said, he was portraying the reality of a high quality, small army that could fly to a trouble zone in a hurry in hopes of deterring war and, failing that, fight intensively for up to three months.

However, the general warned, there is a "mismatch" between the fighting forces and the industries that support them. He said that after fighting for up to three months, the army would have to wait nine months before American industry could start delivering replacements for destroyed tanks and guns.

SPINACH: Americans Are Discovering a Rainbow of Fruits, Vegetables

(Continued from Page 1)
rants and fancy grocery stores say they are selling an ever-growing array of fruits and vegetables in unusual colors. Yellow seems especially popular. In fact, the demand for yellow tomatoes exceeds the supply, according to Joey Weiss, the president of Northern Produce-Marketers Inc. in Los Angeles.

Flying Foods International in Long Island City, New York, sells red bananas, brown peppers, green mussels, red prawns and striped beets, but restaurant customers especially covet a California-grown hybrid derived from the tiny French wild strawberry, *fraise des bois*.

"It's a white strawberry the size of your baby's fingernail. If you don't bite it," said Walter Martin, a managing director. The company's sales of foods in which color is a big factor have grown by about 50 percent in the last three years, he said, to about \$2 million a year, almost a third of the company's annual revenue.

Seeds for some of the unusual varieties are supplied by Le Marche Seeds International in Dixon, California. The company's business has doubled every year since it started five years ago. Sales of \$250,000 are anticipated this year. It offers 33 varieties of lettuce — but not iceberg. The company had purple potatoes last year, and "we sold out of everything we had," said Georgeanne Brennan-Schrupp, a co-owner.

This year, the company is offering eggplant with lavender and cream stripes, red and white striped beets, chardreuse broccoli, red

chard, blue corn and red pumpkins. More novel seeds are on the way: Le Marche hopes to have red corn from Mexico in the summer of 1988.

Not every strange color finds takers. "Right now we have red spinach," said Gary Feldman, a partner in Bink & Bink, a Manhattan broker that sells blue potatoes, red mustard greens, white tomatoes and Lola Rosa, a crinkly green lettuce with bright red tips. He sent the spinach to some chefs, but "they're not jumping-up-and-down wild about it," Mr. Feldman said.

"Why not?" "You couldn't cook with it," said Anthony Damiano, the executive chef at Shearson Lehman Brothers. The color bled and turned sauce pink, he said, but he liked the spinach in salads.

Jan Blum, a partner in Seeds Blum in Boise, Idaho, which sells

unusual varieties. Such produce brings higher prices partly because the seeds are more costly, partly because the plants can be less hardy.

But in some cases, prices are high simply because demand exceeds supply, which helps hard-pressed farmers. "So many of the standard products just aren't bringing in the profits," said Ann Henry at Frieda's Finest-Specialties Inc. in Los Angeles, which plans to distribute purple potatoes to supermarkets this fall. "Farmers have to turn to more exotic things."

Whether purple potatoes and such exotics will find their way into every American home is another matter. "People don't like colors that they're not accustomed to," said Carol Christensen, a psychologist and color expert at the Pillsbury Company in Minneapolis.

They are changing now, though, because of the strong market for

podernics are sold in any drugstore.

Even proponents of methadone concede that it is not a panacea. Only a tiny number of addicts manage to wean themselves from drugs altogether, and even sticking to methadone without reverting to heroin often proves too difficult.

M.B. Ali, the head of the program, says that 25 percent of the participants drop out within a month, and three-fourths within a year. Many drift back and forth between heroin and methadone.

Mr. Lee, for example, said that although he takes methadone regularly, he still reverts to heroin.

"Maybe the price of heroin will go up and people will come in for just a few days to get methadone," said Elaine Ma, a social worker at the highest of the methadone clinics. "It's temporary, but at least they're not picking your pocket to get the money to buy heroin."

Drug addiction is a vast problem in Hong Kong, partly because of a tradition of opium smoking. European traders introduced opium to China, and in the Opium Wars of the 19th century the West forced China to accept the opium trade.

The methadone program was introduced in 1972 and expanded enormously over the next decade.

"You expect an orange to be orange."

Marie Murphy, who was picking cherries out of a bin at a Manhattan supermarket, said she could not imagine buying a white cherry. "To me, a cherry is red."

SHULTZ: Seoul Talks Urged

(Continued from Page 1)
urging Mr. Chun to make changes in election laws before the balloting for a new president and to lift restrictions on the press.

In April, Mr. Chun broke off talks with opposition leaders over constitutional reforms and went ahead with naming his own successor, a retired general, Roh Tae Woo. The choice of Mr. Woo is expected to be ratified by a largely pro-government electoral college in December.

Mr. Chun said when he broke off the talks that the discussions aimed at constitutional revisions leading to direct presidential elections would not be resumed until after the 1988 summer Olympic Games.

The U.S. official said Mr. Chun could still make significant election reforms even before the constitutional talks resume, which might encourage the opposition leaders to drop their plans for an election boycott.

Mr. Shultz arrived in Singapore on Wednesday with his delegation for meetings with the foreign ministers of Southeast Asia's six non-Communist countries, grouped together in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

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Congress Still Fears Gulf Plan

Military Report Has Little Effect

By Helen Dewar and Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON — Anxiety in Congress over President Ronald Reagan's Gulf policy appeared to be mounting despite reassurances from the administration that its plan to give U.S. protection to Kuwait tankers is a "limited response to a very real threat."

As members of Congress began analyzing a Pentagon report on security arrangements in the Gulf region, Democratic Party leaders and some Republicans expressed deepening reservations, citing the possibility of American casualties and increased U.S. involvement in the Iran-Iraq war.

Many urged the administration to "pause" or reconsider before beginning to place the Kuwaiti ships under U.S. flag. But there was little consensus about what Congress should do, including whether it should seek to block the operation or try to formulate an alternative strategy to keep oil flowing through the Gulf.

On Tuesday, in his most vigorous criticism so far, the Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, called the Gulf policy a "half-baked, poorly developed" operation by which the United States is attempting to "show our muscle" after the embarrassment of the Iran-contra affair.

"It is a sign of bad policy, of secret policy, of misplaced arrogance," said Mr. Byrd. "And we need to chart a better course for our interests in the Persian Gulf region."

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said the administration "needs to do a better job" explaining its policy.

"I don't think anyone knows quite what the policy is," he added. Asked if he believed the administration should delay the reflagging of Kuwaiti tankers, Mr. Dole said, "I don't know if delay is the right word, but I think we should kick it around for a while."

The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Representative Les Aspin, said lawmakers were concerned about the timing of the decision to protect the Kuwaiti tankers, the apparent lack of strong support from U.S. allies and implications for overall U.S. foreign policy.

But Mr. Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, also reflected the uncertainty of Congress to agree on an alternative. Asked what Congress should do, he said, "I don't know. I see problems either way. We're left with no good choices."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will consider this week legislation sponsored by its chairman, Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, to cut off funds for the naval escort operation. The measure would also call on Mr. Reagan to move instead for a United Nations peace-keeping force for the Gulf.

Many other leaders in the Senate and House of Representatives have indicated hesitancy, if not outright opposition, to any moves that would leave any congressional responsibility for the Gulf policy, one way or the other. Instead, they appear to be relying on rhetorical pressure to convince the administration to "slow down," as several lawmakers put it Tuesday.

Some of the strongest misgivings came from the House and Senate armed services committees. Speaking of House committee members, Mr. Aspin said that "they're all over the lot," a fact that "gives you some idea why the policy is in trouble."

After the Senate committee was briefed on the Pentagon report, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, reiterated his complaint that the administration lacks a coherent Gulf policy. He also renewed his call for a delay in the naval escort plan.

John W. Warner of Virginia, the ranking Republican on the committee, said it was too late for the administration to back off from a commitment to protect the 11 Kuwaiti tankers, but he added, "Let's hope there are no other firm commitments."

Carl Levin, a Michigan Democrat who is a member of the Armed Services Committee, said: "It's not a Democratic or Republican issue. I think there are more expressions of Republican unease on this issue than just about any foreign policy issue in this administration."

But the reactions of Mr. Pell and his foreign affairs committee counterpart in the House, Representative Dante B. Fascell, Democrat of Florida, indicated the disarray, even among Democratic leaders.

Mr. Fascell said he saw no tilt toward Iraq in the naval escort plan, while Mr. Pell said Iraq would "clearly see this as a provocative threat on our part," running the risk of involving the United States in the war. Mr. Pell said that involvement was "an engagement Americans neither want nor support."



This information could save us billions of dollars. — Bill Alexander, Democrat of Arkansas

Contra Debate Record Makes Expensive Reading

By Dale Russakoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives was in session for less than 20 minutes. The Congressional Record should have been as thin as a reed.

Why, then, does Monday's Record have the girth of a Russian novel and the price tag of real estate?

Because Representative Bill Alexander, Democrat of Arkansas, took it upon himself — at an estimated cost to the government of \$197,382 — to insert into the Record three and one-half years of congressional debate on the Boland Amendment barring military aid to the contras fighting the government of Nicaragua.

It was the longest insertion in the Record in at least 20 years, according to a Government Printing Office spokesman.

"The cost of U.S. policy in Central America is more than a billion dollars," said Mr. Alexander, a stern opponent of that policy.

"If this information is used properly, it could save us billions of dollars."

Mr. Alexander pointed out that the 403 pages of debate include no mention of presidential immunity.

"I wanted to put the entire debate in one compendium in order that people could judge for themselves whether or not the president's defense was credible and legal," he said.

Mr. Alexander's publishing binge fell fully within the rules. The only requirement is that for remarks extending beyond two pages a cost estimate must be published. Lawmakers also must get unanimous consent from colleagues — generally bestowed on request.

Mr. Alexander did both, although House members apparently had no idea what they were consenting to.

The House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel, of Illinois, was described by an aide as galled. He took the floor Tuesday to tell Republicans to object to all future insertions that would cost more than \$10,000.

"We have gotten quite excessive lately," Mr. Michel said. "And it's just got to stop."

"I also will have my floor representatives require that every such request must be made at a microphone so that all can clearly understand exactly what the request was," Mr. Michel said.

Mr. Alexander, a 10-term congressman, was a candidate for the post of majority whip

until it was revealed in 1985 that, at a cost of \$50,000, he requisitioned a military aircraft to fly him to Brazil to study alcohol-based fuel. Mr. Alexander dropped out of the whip's race.

Representative John McK. Spratt Jr., Democrat of South Carolina, who was presiding in the House when Mr. Alexander announced he was going to insert the full record of the Boland debate, said the floor was almost empty and nobody objected.

Mr. Spratt said he did not hear Mr. Alexander state the printing cost, although the Record quotes it.

"I was presiding over the routine passage of two noncontroversial bills and I didn't have any advance notice of what Bill Alexander intended to do," Mr. Spratt said, adding that he would have been shocked if he had heard the cost figure.

An expert said the \$197,000 estimate is probably inflated because the history did not have to be typed, but was retrieved electronically from earlier publications. It probably cost no more than the collective expense of members who insert the favorite apple pie recipe of some constituent, he added.

The House and Senate investigating committees are focusing on this period to see whether key participants may have "manufactured their testimony" about key events "after the cover story was blown," one senator said Tuesday.

In the testimony released Tuesday, General Secord's secretary, Shirley A. Napier, described her role in the fourth of those daily meetings between Colonel North and General Secord on Nov. 26.

She said she delivered two boxes of telephone, telex and other unshredded records from General Secord's company to a suburban Virginia hotel where General Secord, Colonel North and his attorney, Brendan Sullivan, were conferring. She said that she later put the boxes in General Secord's car.

General Secord testified to the select committees early last month that he had asked for the records in order to reconstruct financial data on his company, Stanford Technology Trading Group Inc. He said that he took them home, looked through them and returned them to the office.

Ms. Napier told the committees that the boxes were not returned to General Secord's office in Vienna, Virginia, until March. She said the pertinent unshredded documents were subsequently turned over to the office of Lawrence E. Walsh, the independent counsel, or special prosecutor, in the case.

A senior White House official said Tuesday that if Mr. Reagan vetoed the law, he would want to make sure that inquiries under way were not jeopardized.

Engene C. Thomas, president of the American Bar Association, on Tuesday criticized the Justice Department's action.

North Will Testify at Public Hearing, Inouye Says

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North has refused to testify privately on the Iran-contra affair but will tell his story in public next month, the chairman of a Senate committee investigating the affair said Wednesday.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, made the announcement one day before Colonel North, a central figure in the affair, was due to testify secretly before congressional investigators.

Colonel North, who was dismissed from his position as a National Security Council aide in November, has been described as the mastermind of the covert sale of arms to Iran and diversion of profits to the contras, as the Nicaragua rebels are known.

Mr. Inouye said that the special Senate and House committees

jointly investigating the affair could hold Colonel North in contempt for refusing to testify in private.

But he said he would recommend that the committees waive that right and agree to question Colonel North in a public session.

On Nov. 25, Colonel North was dismissed from the National Security Council staff.

In the period of Nov. 21-25, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, on orders from President Ronald Reagan, conducted his review of the U.S.-Iran arms sales.

He discovered Colonel North's memorandum about a diversion of arms sales profits to the contras and then announced that there had been a diversion, that Colonel North had been dismissed and that his superior, the national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, had resigned.

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Justice Dept. Criticizes Law on Special Prosecutors

By Leslie Mairland Wexner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department, with White House approval, has announced that it regards the law on special prosecutors as unconstitutional and said it would advise President Ronald Reagan to veto any congressional extension of it as now drafted.

The law, part of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, is being used to investigate a number of current and former officials of the Reagan administration.

These include Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, in the Wedtech case; Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, in the Iran-contra affair; and two former White House aides, Michael K. Deaver and Lyn C. Nofziger, for their lobbying activities after leaving government service. Colonel North and Mr. Deaver have filed lawsuits challenging the constitutionality of the law. Their actions are pending.

The act was initially passed in the wake of the Watergate scandal. It provides for court-appointed independent prosecutors to investigate allegations of wrongdoing by high-level officials in the executive branch whenever the attorney general determined that such an investigation was warranted.

Mr. Reagan signed an extension of the statute into law in 1983, although the Justice Department raised constitutional questions about it then.

A paradox in the department's action Tuesday is that while it has repeatedly expressed concern about the law and the need for it, Mr. Meese has twice urged that a special prosecutor be named to investigate allegations against him.

The first time occurred before his confirmation as attorney general and the second just last month, in the Wedtech case.

Investigators are trying to determine how Wedtech, a military contractor, obtained millions of dollars in federal contracts without having to submit to competitive bidding.

Because Mr. Meese is the subject of just such an investigation, John R. Bolton, the assistant attorney general for legislative and intergovernmental affairs, said Tuesday that the attorney general had disqualified himself from participating in matters related to the extension of the act.

In recent months, the department has avoided flatly stating a position on the constitutionality of

the current law. It did not submit legislation of its own to extend the act when it expires in January.

But in the letter it made public Tuesday, to the chairman of the Senate subcommittee now working to renew the law, the Justice Department said the act violates the U.S. Constitution by placing special prosecutors, with the title of independent counsel, under the "direction and control" of a court, rather than the president.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bolton elaborated on the department's position as expressed in the letter he wrote to Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan.

"We do not think the present statute or the proposed reauthorization meets the appropriate constitutional tests," he said. He said his letter had been approved by the Office of Management and Budget and by Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr., the White House counsel.

A senior White House official said Tuesday that if Mr. Reagan vetoed the law, he would want to make sure that inquiries under way were not jeopardized.

Engene C. Thomas, president of the American Bar Association, on Tuesday criticized the Justice Department's action.

Reagan Turns to Budget In Effort to Mold Agenda

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan started a personal campaign this week to change congressional budget procedures in an attempt to give his weakened administration a political boost, according to aides.

Following up a speech Monday night that was defensive in tone in challenging negative reports about the results of last week's economic summit meeting in Venice, Mr. Reagan on Tuesday made his case for cutting government spending passionately, but at times disjointedly, in a news conference for economic writers.

White House officials said the speech Monday night and the rush of activities Tuesday were an attempt by Mr. Reagan to shape the

legislative agenda. Budget reform is an issue about which he has long felt strongly, but neither in his speech nor in his appearances Tuesday did he bring any new arguments to his case.

In an appearance before Republican senators on Capitol Hill, he argued that they did not have to choose between high federal deficits and raising taxes.

Despite his efforts, skeptical Democratic leaders in both the Senate and House accused the president of refusing to compromise on this year's budget proposal. They argued that he ignored the fact that the deficit had skyrocketed under his administration and that he was responsible for the current budget impasse by refusing to negotiate with Congress.

THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.

Lot No. 6

Shamir Arrives in Cameroon
The Associated Press
YAOUNDE, Cameroon — The Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, arrived Wednesday in Yaounde after a visit to Togo. He is on a five-nation African tour that also will take him to Liberia, Zaire and Ivory Coast.

Atlanta Mayor Cleared Of Obstructing Justice

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — A U.S. attorney said Wednesday that there was insufficient evidence to prosecute Mayor Andrew Young or other Atlanta officials for obstruction of justice in the handling of drug allegations against Julian Bond, the Democratic politician and civil rights activist.

However, Robert Barr, the federal prosecutor, said an investigation of narcotics allegations against a number of prominent Atlantans is continuing. He declined to identify any of those involved.

"There is evidence that federal laws have been violated," Mr. Barr said at a news conference.

He emphasized, however, that the focus of the investigation has narrowed to "the possession and distribution of dangerous drugs."

A federal grand jury last month began investigating Atlanta officials' handling of allegations by Mr. Bond's estranged wife, Alice, that her husband was a regular cocaine user. Mr. Bond has denied the charges.

The panel was asked to consider whether Mr. Young, who served as ambassador to the United Nations in the Carter administration, tampered with a federal witness by telephoning Mrs. Bond before an interview she had with police and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

Mr. Young acknowledged that he made the call, but said it was not intended to discourage her testimony.

"With regard to allegations of obstruction of justice or tampering with a witness, I do not believe there is evidence beyond a reason-

able doubt that such offenses were committed," Mr. Barr said.

Mrs. Bond told police on March 19 that a number of prominent Atlantans used or supplied others with cocaine. In a tape recording of the first interview, Mrs. Bond said drug dealers fed cocaine to Mr. Bond "like milk to a baby."

Five days later, Morris Redding, the Atlanta police chief, briefed Mr. Young on the allegations. Mr. Young said he then telephoned Mrs. Bond as a friend and asked that she not spread unfounded rumors.

"I said if she really had evidence, fine, but if she was just telling rumors she shouldn't do anything in a fit of emotion," Mr. Young said.

The grand jury heard testimony from Mr. Young, his chief aide, Eugene Duffy, Mr. Redding and Mrs. Bond.

Mrs. Bond's lawyer said she told the grand jury that Mr. Young did not try to discourage her cooperation with police. Mr. Young would not discuss his four hours of testimony.

Mr. Bond had hired Griffin Bell, former U.S. attorney general, to help him prepare before facing the grand jury.

Flu Epidemic in Uruguay

Agence France-Press
MONTEVIDEO — One out of five Uruguayan workers is out of work due to a nationwide influenza epidemic that has hit 30 percent of the population, the health minister, Raúl M. Ugarde, said Tuesday. No flu-related deaths have been reported, he said.

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Don't cut the cord.

It's a shame when distance cuts you off from the folks you were once close to. But it doesn't have to. A simple phone call to the folks you miss in States helps keep you close. Surprisingly close, even though you're far apart.



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Reagan's Song and Dance

It was one of the stranger speeches of the Reagan presidency. With a good script in his hands, Ronald Reagan is still the Music Man. Like the hero of Meredith Williams's musical, he can still inspire River City to buy hand instruments for the kids, and uniforms, too. But Tuesday's was an odd script. What the nation heard sounded like one of those \$9.95 albums, one familiar tune modulating into another, recapping an artist's career.

The Right Note on the Gulf

In 1979, when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, what was alarming about the act — in addition to the brutal aggression against the Afghans — was that Soviet power had moved that much closer to the Gulf. That region was recognized as intrinsically "strategic" and of "vital" interest to the United States.

Those Cautious Italians

Italian elections do not settle questions, but rather defer them. The previous coalition government collapsed in a quarrel between the strongest of the partners, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, over who most urgently deserved to be premier.

Goetz: The Jury's Still Out

By acquitting Bernhard Goetz of all but a gun possession charge, a jury settled a narrow debate over his justification for shooting down four teen-agers on a New York City subway train. But this case also puts broader questions to a larger jury, composed of everyone concerned about crime, anger and fear.

Gandhi Plays a Dangerous Game in Sri Lanka

By Paul Johnson

LONDON — By intervening, albeit feebly, in the Sri Lankan communal struggle, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India is fighting for his own political survival. There are more than 50 million Tamils in India, and he is under intense pressure not to "stand idly by" while the Tamil minority across the straits is coerced by the Sri Lankan armed forces.

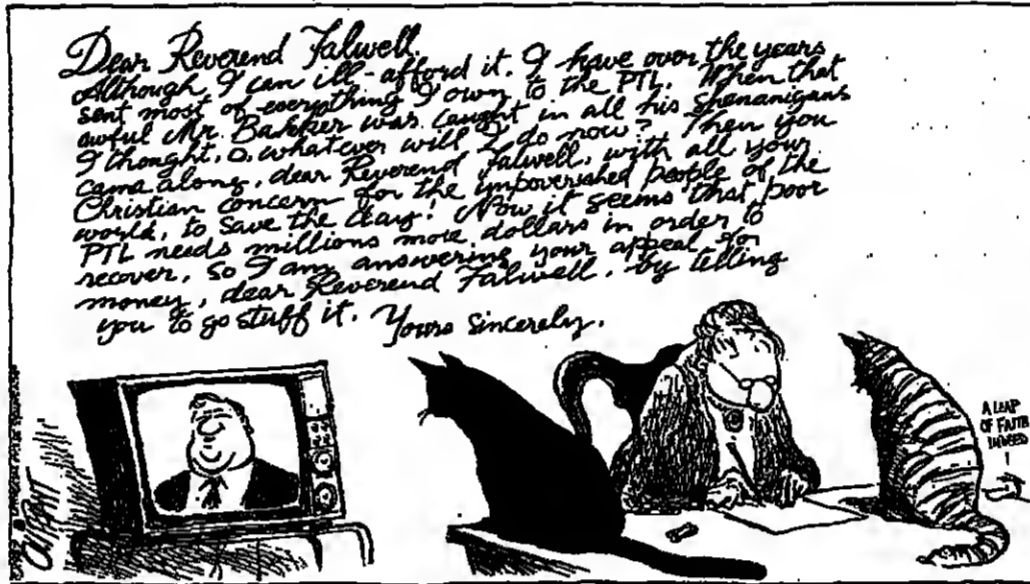
Encouraging racial strife also exposes India to it.

The Karakoram Himalayas in the northwest to the borders of Thailand in the southeast, political frontiers cut across religious, racial, linguistic and cultural divides. Every state has a large minority — often many, usually militant. In ancient and early modern times such anomalies were resolved, by war and massacre or forcible conversions, or by stripping the minorities of their rights.

Poor Time Bad Fight, For Reagan

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has chosen an odd time to pick a fight with Congress. At no time in his long and now waning presidency has he been in a weaker position, and everything he wants to achieve in his remaining months depends on the cooperation of the House and Senate.



Poison Is Replacing Reason in U.S.-Japan Disputes

By Gerald L. Curtis

NEW YORK — United States-Japan trade tensions are taking their toll on the nerves of the Japanese people. Resentment and fear that Japan is being forced to pay the price of the Reagan administration's economic policy failures and of American industries' declining competitiveness have replaced the Japanese image of their country as a punching bag, a scapegoat, a victim — and of the United States as a bully all too ready to hit below the belt.

interview with Takuma Yamamoto, the president of Fujitsu Ltd., the company that backed away from its attempt to buy Fairchild Semiconductor Corp. after facing stiff opposition from the Reagan administration.

It Would Be Best if Bonn Tries Hamadeh

By Martin Kramer

WASHINGTON — Despite a personal appeal by President Ronald Reagan, it now seems certain that West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will not approve the extradition of the Lebanese Shiite wanted by the United States for his role in the 1985 hijacking of a TWA airliner. In that ordeal, hijackers murdered a U.S. Navy diver and held 39 Americans hostage for 17 days.

war with the Americans, their planes, their cars, their people, and the Germans should keep out of it." Nothing would disabuse Hezbollah of this notion more thoroughly than a West German trial for the TWA hijacking.

matter to the British whether their subjects were Hindu, Buddhist or Moslem, which of the 500-plus languages they spoke or whether they were high or low caste, light or dark-skinned — they were all "natives." The British were not settlers (they retired to Britain), and so were impartial. They ran India with a mere 5,000 administrators and a British Army that rarely numbered more than 60,000, so British rule was clearly by consent until modern Asian nationalism eroded it in the 1940s.

The writer, a journalist-historian, is the author of "Modern Times" and the recently released "A History of the Jews." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: A Mortal Bridge NEW YORK — The famous old Pottsville Bridge at Tarrytown, known to the world over as the "Headless Horseman's Bridge," went down with a crash recently. Workmen for several days had been undermining it. The bridge was built by Ambrose Kingsland when he was Mayor of New York City, and was one of the historic spots of the Sleepy Hollow country. It was torn down to make way for a new Washington Irving memorial bridge, the gift of William Rockefeller. The old bridge was narrow and was at a bad curve in the road. It was decided to erect a new and wider bridge to accommodate the heavy automobile traffic. In his "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," Irving has immortalized the old bridge, where Ichabod Crane met disaster at the hands of Brood Bones, the favored suitor of the beautiful Katrina Van Tassel.

1937: Equal Rights Bill WASHINGTON — The Ludlow resolution submitting an amendment to the Constitution giving women equal rights with men was passed unanimously [on June 17] by the subcommittee of the House judiciary committee. The amendment would provide that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and in every place subject to its jurisdiction." The National Women's Party, which has been promoting the bill, was jubilant. CALIFORNIA — Amelia Earhart arrived here at 11:27 A.M. British Summer Time, today [June 17] from Karachi on her round-the-world flight. She left Karachi at 3:03 this morning. She was greeted cordially by members of the American colony and the press. She landed rested and in high spirits. The journey from Karachi was uneventful, she said.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUERNER, Publisher JOHN VINOGRU, Executive Editor • WALTER WEISS, Editor • SAMUEL AYT, KATHERINE KNORA and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Educational Pages RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEFÜHL, Advertising Sales Director International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Telex: Advertisim, 612395; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698. Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer. Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canastota Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7168. Telex: RS56928 Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 2-8610416. Telex: 61170 Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 836-4802. Telex: 3652009 Gen. Mgr.: W. Germany: W. Landwehr, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 726735. Telex: 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Cowan, 820 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175 S.A. copyright © 1987. International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

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OPINION

A Turning Point in History: British Socialism's Demise

By George F. Will

LONDON—The morning after Margaret Thatcher won another lease of up to five years on the Downing Street house she has inhabited for eight years, a wit wondered, "After 13 years in No. 10, does she get the right to buy?" That is a resonant question about the lady who, as the scourge of socialism, has required local authorities to sell municipal housing to occupants.

As the dust settles from her most recent dustup with the Labor Party, the electoral result stands revealed as a large event in the history of a large development in the late 20th century: the death of socialism.

In 1983, Labor failed to unseat a Conservative government that had presided over an economic contraction sharper than that of 1929. In 1983, and now again, Labor has failed to translate three million unemployed into a winning issue. Mrs. Thatcher does well with skilled workers, the Alliance (Liberals and Social Democrats) does well with the intelligentsia (known here, delightfully, as the chattering classes).

In London this year, Labor did even worse than in 1983, when Mrs. Thatcher had the Falklands factor and Labor was saddled with the impressively unconvincing leadership of Michael Foot. This month Labor lost three working-class seats in London, one the seat held years ago by Clement Attlee, leader of the postwar Labor government. That is what happens when you raise property taxes 62 percent to hire an army of homosexual-rights and race-relations bureaucrats.

When a party plunges into steep decline, even its victories injure it. About one-quarter of the seats Labor won June 11 are now held by freshman members of Parliament, many of them from the hard left. Already their voices are raised to blame the party's trouncing on insufficient commitment to "real" socialism. The Tories must be tempted to permit

the televising of Parliament, the better to give the hard left ample exposure.

Some British socialists say socialism should not be judged by its works but by the purity of its ideals. But the central ideal is as implausible as the works have been disappointing.

Socialism is, as the saying goes, "about equality." It carries the heavy baggage of having to believe that wealth and opportunity should be allocated somewhat coercively, to minimize the influence of talent. Socialism's implausible theory is matched by failures of practice. The collective purchase of "key goods," such as housing, and public ownership of the "commanding heights" of the economy have lost whatever allure they once had.

In the 1950s and 1960s, British socialism tried to turn itself inside out by becoming more meritocratic than capitalism. It stressed "planning": Economic decision-making should be concentrated in a government composed of the best and brightest, so that reason could replace inefficient motives ("greed") in animating the economy. But the lesson of planning is that risk-averse bureaucracies are inefficient sources of economic dynamism.

Elsewhere in Europe, there has been an "Americanization of the left," the identification of the left with middle-class, often noneconomic, issues such as environmentalism, racial and sexual discrimination and opposition to nuclear weapons and power. But in Britain, the left, once an example of merely arrested development, has been regressing.

George Watson, of St. John's College, Cambridge, notes that for the first time in this century it is trendy to be Tory. As for socialism: "It has come down in the world, and top people have deserted it. It now belongs, if anywhere, to a world of the semiliterate and the semieducated: to South American priests dedicated to tribal oligarchies in black Africa and, in Europe, to the dropouts of higher education—a sort of Lumpenproletariat of bohemian Trotskyites to whom mid-Victorian concepts of class and conscientiousness still look like the latest thing."

For the first time since Disraeli, Mr. Watson says, British conservatism is ideologically fervid, confident not just that conservatism is good for the stock market but that it is true. The embodiment of this confidence is the woman who, if her current government runs a full five years, at the next election would be younger than Churchill was when he first became prime minister.

The day after her third victory, she was asked if she would be prime minister in the year 2000, when she will be 75. "You never know," she said. "I might be here, I might be twanging a harp." As long as there are socialists to defeat, heaven can wait.

—The Knoxville (Tennessee) News-Sentinel. Washington Post Writers Group.



"I'm Popeye the sailorman!"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Israel: Common 'Assumptions' Should Be Checked Out

There are times when a writer reflects the commonly held prejudices of the society around him. A case in point is the recent series by Glenn Frankel marking the 20th anniversary of the June 1967 Israel-Arab war. I call attention to the article, "Jerusalem: Barriers Are Gone, but Divisions Remain" (June 3).

Mr. Frankel begins his description of the Arab quarter of East Jerusalem as if it is cordoned off from the Arab communities in the West Bank. On the contrary, one of the factors in the expansion of the Arab economy in East Jerusalem and its doubling of Arab population has been the vast improvement in road and commercial access to the West Bank.

Mr. Frankel notes that detentions and restrictions are used against "activists" and, in his earlier article June 1, writes that Israel's "acquiescence" in the "administrative imprisonment and the deportation of Arab people and the seizure of their land." The military government does take action, but against citizens accused of sedition against the state of Israel. Any person arrested has the right of counsel, and Arab jurists have become well versed in the use of the Israeli legal system, which often can tone down a given directive ordered by the military administration. The successful struggle of West Bank residents against arbitrary land expropriation and the severe Israeli govern-

Is Death the Sentence if a Corpse Is Missing?

By Fenton Bresler

LOS ANGELES—Can you sentence someone to death for murder when there is no murdered body? Can you be so sure that the alleged victim really is dead? Such questions haunt jurors and were among the issues facing 11 women and 1 man in a gray-walled, windowless jury room at a Santa Monica, California, courthouse this month. In April, they had decided that the Billionaire Boys Club leader, Joe Hunt, was guilty of first-degree murder, with special circumstances, for slaying a Beverly Hills wheeler-dealer, Ron Levin, who had disappeared three years ago.

But Mr. Levin's body was never found and Arthur Barans, Mr. Hunt's attorney, reminded the jury that never in the history of California had a man been put to death in such circumstances. If the death penalty were applied, it would be a "state-sanctioned murder."

The argument is that if you imprison a no-body murderer for life and the deceased reappears, quite alive, at least amends can be made, whereas death in the gas chamber closes the matter forever. The Hunt jury, in fact, recommended life imprisonment without possibility of parole. Sentencing is scheduled for June 25.

Yet considerations about a corpse may defy logic if not mercy. If a jury is sufficiently sure of guilt to convict in the first place, what is the sense of a sentence like

"guilty—but only if you do not execute." While the Hunt jury was out, a jury in Los Angeles Superior Court recommended the gas chamber for Darren Charles Williams, convicted of the 1984 execution-style slayings of the mother and three other relatives of a former football star, Kermit Alexander. One juror explained that the decision was based in

MEANWHILE

part on the "viciousness of the killings." Viciousness is a legitimate factor, and in the penalty phase of the Hunt trial the deputy district attorney, Fred Wagner, asked the jury to consider the vicious nature of another murder alleged to have been committed by the defendant.

In Britain, having found a body always mattered until the Abolition Act of 1965 ended capital punishment. In cases without corpses, we British traditionally found guilt without finding for the death penalty. There was little practical problem about obtaining a conviction without a corpus delicti: the death of the victim was merely one more fact that could be proved by whatever admissible evidence was available. When, for instance, a 31-year-old ship's steward, James Camb, was tried for the murder of a 21-year-old actress, Gay Gibson, in the 1940s, she had disappeared from her cabin in the middle of the night on the high seas—there was ample other evidence, including the defendant's admissions to the police, to convict him of having pushed her through the porthole after she had rejected sexual advances. But authorities still could not steel themselves to hang him. In the name of King George VI, the home secretary, Clutter Ede, commuted this sentence to life imprisonment.

British juries have no say in matters of sentence; that is the province of the judge. Now, freed from the terrible responsibility of imposing an execution, British juries have readily convicted, minus corpses, in many cases since 1965.

The most recent was last October, when 46-year-old Ronald Barton was imprisoned for life for the abduction and murder of his 14-year-old stepdaughter, Kaleigh. The Old Bailey jury convicted, despite testimony from four witnesses who swore they had seen the schoolgirl in the street after she had been reported missing after talking the family dog for a walk (there have been similar reports about the missing Ron Levin). The day following his conviction, Mr. Barton, who had all along maintained his innocence, confessed to a prison functionary and told him where he had dumped the body, so that her mother could at last give Kaleigh a Christian burial.

The French, by contrast, until they, too, abolished capital punishment in 1981, were not squeamish about execution simply because a murderer had been clever enough to get rid of the body. In 1922, Henri Desire Landru, the original "Bluebeard" and the inspiration for

Charles Chaplin's "Monsieur Verdoux," was guillotined in public under the Versailles Prison for having murdered at least 11 wealthy, middle-aged widows and spinsters whom he had enticed to his villa outside Paris for a "weekend of love." No body was ever found, but Mr. Landru's own petty cash book was incriminating enough: It listed all his expenses, including a return train fare itemized for himself on those weekends but only a one-way fare for each adoring companion. Forty-six years later, a Parisian newspaper published his confession: "I did it. I burned their bodies in my kitchen stove." His note had been found scribbled on the back of a framed drawing that he gave one of his attorneys before execution.

But the ultimate example of stern French logic was the Alain Robert case. Charged in the early '30s at Arles Assize Court with the murder of his wealthy, and much older, wife, Madeleine, the evidence appeared overwhelming despite the absence of a body. She had, he claimed, gone to visit friends in Normandy but never arrived and, in the intervening months, he cashed several checks that he said she left for him. The checks proved to be forgeries. When the defense counsel rose to make his final speech, he knew that only an extraordinary forensic coup could save his client's life.

"I have one last witness to call," he told the judge, "Madeleine Robert." The usher threw open the doors of the court and the audience looked out as it heard the usher's voice reverberate along the corridor: "Madeleine Robert! Madeleine Robert!" Then the usher returned to tell the judge: "No reply."

When counsel launched a passionate appeal. How could the jurors possibly convict? They would be condemning an innocent man; after all, when he called the name of the supposedly murdered woman, they had all turned toward the door, waiting to see if she appeared. It was a magnificent effort. The attorney sat down, exhausted but exhilarated, sure that he had gained an acquittal.

The jurors retired—along with the judge, as is French practice—to consider their verdict. Decision: guilty. Alain Robert was sent to the guillotine. Months later, defense counsel met the judge at a social affair and asked him to explain. What had the judge said in the jury room to undo the brilliance of his ploy?

"I felt it my duty to point out," he replied, "that when you were enacting that magnificent piece of theater and calling the missing woman as a witness, everyone in the court turned toward the door in expectation—except the accused. He knew she would not come. He knew she was dead."

After 35 years of practice at the English bar, having defended in five murders, I envy French lawyers and judges their God-like self-confidence. Logic is not quite enough when you are stuffing oil in the name of society, another human life. I still look out at the corridors.

The writer, an English attorney and journalist currently researching two books, contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

The Careful Thatcher

GIVEN the powers of the office, a British prime minister has to be almost careless to lose an election. Margaret Thatcher is many things—tough, determined, stubborn, smart—but certainly not careless. She noticed last month that unemployment figures were dropping, her popularity was up and the opposition Labor Party was saddled with a vulnerable platform. She called a snap election, and voters made Mrs. Thatcher the first British prime minister in 161 years to win three consecutive terms.

The Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, ran a vigorous, skillful campaign, but he ran with three handicaps: a pledge to give up nuclear weapons no matter what, the party's unpopular social ideology, and the antics of the radical extremists.

—The Knoxville (Tennessee) News-Sentinel.

Letters to the Editor

There are times when a writer reflects the commonly held prejudices of the society around him. A case in point is the recent series by Glenn Frankel marking the 20th anniversary of the June 1967 Israel-Arab war. I call attention to the article, "Jerusalem: Barriers Are Gone, but Divisions Remain" (June 3).

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Letters to the Editor

ment restrictions on its own citizens from purchasing private lands in the West Bank and Gaza deserve more attention.

Concerning Mr. Frankel's analysis and reports on Israeli Orthodox Jewish extremism, I can recall no ultraorthodox group that is actively involved in plans to rebuild Solomon's Temple on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem's Old City. There is a small Zionist yeshiva there which studies the theories of such. A visit to this learning academy, Ateret Kohanim, would render an understanding that they are not "ultraorthodox." And the reason for the ultraorthodox population increase in Jerusalem has much more to do with birthrate than it does with migration.

Since Mr. Frankel made so many references to the ultraorthodox in Jerusalem, I do not understand why he did not explore their heterogeneity. There are those who participate in the Zionist government (Shas), those who participate only in the Knesset and city councils (Agudat Yisrael), and a few sects who do not recognize the state of Israel. Since Mr. Frankel mentions a case of recurring ultraorthodox violence on the Sabbath, why does he not mention how many are involved (about 30, most of whom peacefully demonstrate), and the formal and severe legal ruling from the ultraorthodox rabbinical court against any violence, whether on the weekday or the Sabbath?

Left unexplored in this series is any examination of the secular Israeli system that mocks the Orthodox way of life. A study published early last month of Georgian Russian immigrants, all of whom come from a most Orthodox way of life, found that after a generation of schooling in the Israeli secular school system a majority of these young Israelis no longer attend synagogue, a factor that creates great tension between generations.

I do not accuse Mr. Frankel of anti-Zionist or anti-Orthodox inclinations. What I would suggest is that foreign correspondents in Israel probe behind the commonly held "assumptions" of Israeli society and verify the truth of every generalization that they encounter.

DAVID S. BEDEIN, International Institute for the Study of Prejudice, Ramat Gan, Israel.

Letters to the Editor

Regarding "The Soviet Middle Class Is Taking Power" (May 28) by Jiri Pehe.

The Communist parties in the states of the Soviet bloc do not represent the interests of the working class or those of any "middle class" and never did. These Communist parties have represented only their own interests, the one-party system in the Soviet Union excludes any possibility of real democratization. Mr. Pehe's assumption about the takeover of power by the representatives of the "middle class" seems to me to be a very dangerous misinterpretation of the reforms in the Soviet Union.

TAKACH ARTHUR, Königsee, West Germany.

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Border Clash Confirms Venezuela's New Role In Narcotics Smuggling

By Merril Collett
Washington Post Service

CARACAS — Colombian drug traffickers attacking across Venezuela's mountainous northwestern border have killed at least 10 members of an anti-drug unit, military authorities announced.

Other reports said as many as 18 national guardsmen may have been killed in the battle Tuesday. Local radio and television stations, in unconfirmed reports, said the Venezuelan troops fought back and may have killed 25 of their attackers.

The Sierra de Perija region where the attack took place borders on Colombia's most fertile marijuana-growing area. It has been the scene of several recent confrontations between the Venezuelan armed forces and drug traffickers. The clash on Tuesday was the first battle with so many casualties.

The attack is the latest in a number of drug-related incidents underscoring what observers have been suggesting for months — that Venezuela is being pulled into South America's drug empire.

Authorities said Tuesday that about 85 attackers opened fire on guardsmen destroying marijuana and coca plantations concealed along the slopes of the 75-mile-long (120 kilometer) Sierra de Perija range in the Venezuelan state of Zulia.

Claims by military sources that the attackers were members of leftist anti-government guerrilla groups in Colombia could not be confirmed. There have been allegations in Colombia for some time that guerrillas can be hired for protection services for drug traffickers.

Three weeks ago, the same guard unit that came under fire Tuesday discovered a 320-acre (150-hectare) plantation of marijuana and coca about six miles from the Colombian border.

In November troops patrolling the region discovered 26 tons of marijuana ready for shipment. That followed an earlier find in the same area of a 250-acre marijuana farm and some test plantings of coca bushes.

Colombia's aggressive defoliation campaign against marijuana plantations has apparently pushed growers over the border. Authorities said marijuana grown in Venezuela is carried by donkeys back into Colombia and then exported through the port of Santa Marta.

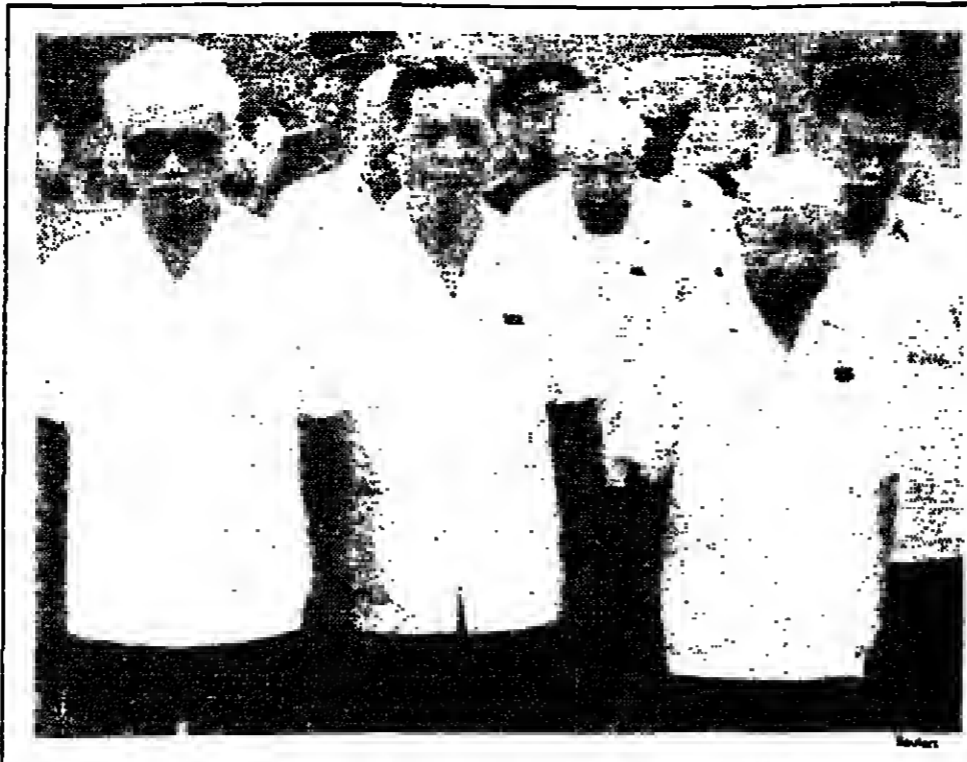
Venezuela's failure to keep the traffickers out of the Sierra de Perija pointed out the country's weakness before the onslaught of rich, tightly organized drug dealers.

During the oil boom Venezuela's high standard of living made it less likely that crooks and corrupt officials would turn to drug trafficking. But as oil prices remain low and unemployment rises, the lure of profits on cocaine has taken on a new luster.

In February detectives arrested a member of Congress, Hermocrates Castillo, after they discovered 11 pounds (5 kilograms) of cocaine in the trunk of his official car.

In October, U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency officials in Florida found 6,800 pounds of high-quality cocaine wedged into two shipping containers transported from the Caracas port of La Guaira on the Venezuelan freighter Marlago 1. It was the largest cocaine seizure in U.S. history.

Now hardly a day passes without new drug discoveries. Venezuela serves the drug traffickers as a bridge between coca plantations in Bolivia and Peru, cocaine refineries in Colombia and cocaine consumers in Europe and the United States. With its excellent highways, many small airstrips and half-dozen Caribbean ports, Venezuela is a natural conduit for narcotics.



Vietnamese to Vote for President, Prime Minister

Before opening the Vietnamese National Assembly on Wednesday, Nguyen Van Linh, center, the Communist Party chief, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, left, and President Truong Chinh, right, visited the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum in Hanoi. The assembly will choose successors Thursday to Mr. Dong, 80, and Mr. Chinh, 81. Speculation over who would be elected centered on four Politburo members, Pham Hung and Vo Chi Cong, who are in their 70s, and Nguyen Co Thach and Vo Van Kiet, who are in their 60s. The 496-member assembly was elected in April.

Uniform Speed Limit Splits EC

By Peter Maass
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In Ireland, a motorist can be fined for driving faster than 88 kph. On West Germany's autobahns, a driver might be laughed off the road for slowing down that much.

Welcome to the highways of the European Community, where more than a white line separates the fast and slow lanes.

For the past few years, though, EC officials have been trying, with little success, to get a uniform speed limit in the community.

Officials of the member nations met Wednesday in Luxembourg to discuss the matter. Transport ministers may take up the subject at a meeting next week.

But the speed-limit proposal stands only a slight chance of surviving. West Germany and Britain are adamantly opposed to it, while most other EC members except France, Belgium and the Netherlands are unenthusiastic.

"We're not too keen on it," said a British diplomat. "Frankly, we think it's a waste of time."

An angry West German aide said: "We have data and facts which show the German autobahns are the safest in Europe. There is no need for a speed limit."

There is no speed limit, as such, in West Germany. The government has a "recommended" maximum speed of 130 kph (80 mph), but only trucks with heavy loads seem to take note of it.

The Bonn delegation at community headquarters in Brussels requested last week that a new Belgian proposal for a 130-kph speed limit not be discussed at the upcoming meetings. Britain argued that there are more important issues to debate.

On the surface, a common speed limit seems to be a good idea. A report by the EC Commission in December concluded that road fatalities and air pollution would be cut significantly by slowing everyone down, while a degree of rationality would be brought to the patchwork of existing speed limits.

The draft Belgian proposal describes harmonized speed limits as a "fundamental factor for the credibility of the community," according to a diplomatic source.

But there are some twists. For example, while a 130-kph limit would slow down the West Germans and Italians — who have a 140-kph limit — drivers in Ireland, Britain, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal and the Benelux countries would be allowed to drive faster than national laws now permit.

However, if an EC limit were stricter than the current proposal — for example, 100 kph, which is

the Dutch maximum — many drivers would probably ignore it.

"Limits need to be realistic or they will not be obeyed," the commission's report said.

Many EC officials suggest that the speed-limit idea is merely a French plot to annoy the West Germans and punish them for supporting strict controls on automotive exhaust emissions.

An EC vehicle-exhaust plan for new vehicles backed by Bonn would hurt the French auto industry more than the West Germans.

"It's a French dig at the Germans," the British diplomat said.

EC diplomats also say that some French manufacturers believe that the lack of a speed limit gives the West German auto industry an unfair competitive edge.

In a way, the autobahns amount to the world's largest test track, where automakers can see how their cars perform under road conditions.

In addition, West German consumers like to buy fast cars — and this, of course, gives West German car makers an advantage over competitors in France, where brute power is not a central element in car design.

However, a French diplomat denied that his government sought to slow down the West German car industry rather than West German drivers. "It was we who wanted Europe of transport, then we have to harmonize speed limits," he said.

The British diplomat disagreed. "If the issue is really road safety," he said, "then we'd all go at 10 miles an hour."

Quietly, Mubarak's Economic Reforms Proceed

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak has quietly begun Egypt's first major economic reform program in a decade. While the government-controlled press has lined up behind it, as expected, the rest of Egypt and the outside world are waiting to see whether it will take hold.

The stakes are high. The government effectively went broke last autumn and falling oil prices, tourist cancellations and smaller paychecks from Egyptians working abroad put the country on the skids.

The only hope was an infusion of cash from creditors and relief from the demands of paying down the country's \$40 billion debt. Egypt's creditors demanded reforms.

The first of Mr. Mubarak's moves came on May 11, when the thriving black market for currency — a fixture of Egyptian life for two decades — was shut down. About 200 money changers were jailed to make sure the rest of the black market economy got the message.

The black market had always been the place where Egyptians could convert foreign-earned currency to Egyptian pounds at a better rate than that offered by the banks. They also bought U.S. dollars for foreign vacations and to finance purchases abroad.

When the government began going broke last summer, even the state-owned industries turned to the black market for the dollars they needed to buy raw materials.

The black market had come to symbolize all that Egypt's leaders could not do. Private businesses shunned by a meeting in Paris of Egypt's creditors, who have worked out various plans to defer the \$7 billion to \$8 billion in debt payments due this year.

During the breathing period this debt relief plan will yield, Egypt hopes to recharge the engines of its economy: oil, cotton and other agricultural production; tourism; Suez shipping, and the wages of four million Egyptian workers in foreign countries.

This will be a difficult task because over the years Egypt has erected an array of bureaucracies, agricultural subsidies and tangled business disincentives. Two-thirds of its industry is state-owned and operates at a loss, with outdated machinery and underpaid workers.

"You couldn't even get a telephone call across town until we dumped \$1 billion on them to install new switching equipment," said one Westerner, who predicts

that the telephones will stop working again when the new American equipment begins failing for lack of maintenance by Egyptians.

Mr. Mubarak's supporters say they think he will succeed, although a crucial test looms in coming weeks as Egyptian importers and vacationers, cut off from the traditional neighborhood currency markets, have begun to demand access to dollars. The Central Bank so far is hoarding the inflow and the police are still locking up all the money changers they can find.

"They have to solve this in the next couple of weeks or the black market will break out again," said an economist.

Still, it has survived the first stage. Ahead lie difficult cuts in basic subsidies for food and agriculture. Each step will have an impact on the cost of living in Egypt. The average Egyptian will be worse off until the benefits of growth trickle down.

For Mr. Mubarak, a cautious political tactician, the stakes are high. Failure could easily be catastrophic for the 50 million people who live in the Nile Valley, where the currents of Islamic fundamentalism have strengthened as the quality of life has deteriorated among the country's masses.

Choice for U.K. Alliance Is Breakup or Merger

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LONDON — A week after its poor showing in the general election, the Liberal-Social Democrat Alliance is suffering an identity crisis that is likely to end in its breakup or its emergence as a single political entity.

The question of a merger between the Liberals and Social Democrats has hovered in the background since they joined in an electoral coalition six years ago. Long favored by the Liberal leader, David Steel, a merger has been strongly opposed by his Social Democratic counterpart, David Owen.

But after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's victory Thursday, the Alliance and the leading opposition Labor Party are expected to undergo major re-evaluations of their organization and strategy.

The question has been most acute for the Alliance, which had told voters that the election was "the last chance" to choose a middle way. When the votes were counted, however, the Alliance share had fallen from 25 percent and 27 parliamentary seats to 22 percent and 22 seats.

To Mr. Steel, who had long argued against the dual party leadership as confusing and unappealing to voters, the electoral results pointed to only one course of action — a "fusion" between the two parties under one still-to-be-decided leader.

He made his first move over the weekend, calling for merger by the end of this year and the formation of a new party called the Liberal Democratic Alliance that would challenge Labor as an "effective center-left movement" and compete directly with the Conservatives the next time around. The announcement brought no response from Mr. Owen.

On Monday, the 26 members of the national committee of the Social Democratic Party met in London to consider Mr. Steel's proposal. After several hours, the committee announced that it had postponed a reply for two weeks, pending further consultations.

Mr. Owen made no comment after the meeting, but Shirley Williams, the party's president, said the committee had been "pretty split" over the merger issue. Some members, she said, felt they were

Choice for U.K. Alliance Is Breakup or Merger

being pushed by the Liberals to merge they were ready.

On Tuesday, Mr. Steel stepped up the pressure, publicly releasing a memorandum on the subject that was presented to top Liberal Party officials.

Outlining three alternatives for the future, Mr. Steel said the Alliance could remain as it is — two separate parties with separate membership and policy-making apparatus, joined together at election time to present a joint slate of candidates and a merged platform.

The Alliance entered the most recent campaign, as it had in 1983, without specifying which of its two leaders — Mr. Owen or Mr. Steel — would become prime minister in the event of victory, saying simply that the job would go to the leader of the party with the most parliamentary seats.

The second alternative, Mr. Steel said, was for the Alliance to break up altogether, with the Liberals and the Social Democrats going their separate ways.

Mr. Steel said he would prefer a third alternative, "the formation of a single organization, a Liberal Democratic Alliance, incorporating the best aspects of both our existing parties."

In a reference to pre-election battles between the two parties, Mr. Steel described the process of putting together a jointly agreed platform as "torturous."

Had he or Mr. Owen run the campaign as a single leader, "it would have had both a sharper image and strategy." Instead, Mr. Steel said, they had reduced each other's effectiveness by 50 percent.

"We simply ended up competing with each other in the ratings war," he said.

Although the two parties have much in common in terms of their left-center political outlook, they come from widely different backgrounds. The Liberals, with nearly three times as many members as the 58,000 Social Democrats, have a tradition dating to the 18th-century Whigs. By the 1970s, however, the party was reduced to only a handful of seats.

The Social Democratic Party is a product of the 1980s, a Labor Party breakaway led by Mr. Owen and Mrs. Williams, along with two other former Labor ministers, William Rogers and Roy Jenkins. In last week's election, Mr. Jenkins lost his seat, and Mrs. Williams and Mr. Rogers, who lost in 1983, failed to win election back into the House of Commons.

Mr. Owen now leads a parliamentary party of only five Social Democratic members, increasing the pressure on him to merge, and decreasing the likelihood that he would emerge as the leader of an Alliance fused into a single party.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Opponents Called Traitors by Panama's Assembly

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — The government-controlled National Assembly decreed that nine opposition political leaders and several prominent businessmen committed high treason by conspiring to overthrow the government during a week of protests against General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Among those declared to be traitors Tuesday night was former President Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Mr. Ardito Barletta said last week that General Noriega, the commander of the National Defense Force, forced him out of office in 1985 after he demanded an investigation of the murder of

Hugo Spadafora, a popular Noriega critic who was found beheaded.

Ricardo Arias Calderon, head of the opposition Christian Democratic Party, was named along with Gabriel Lewis Galindo, a former ambassador to Washington, who fled to Costa Rica on Saturday after allegedly receiving threats from the military.

The decree by the National Assembly is not legally binding, but could lead to arrests if the government pursues it.

The charges appear to be a counterattack by the government to allegations by General Noriega's former second-in-command, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, that the

commander of the National Defense Force was involved in assassinations and electoral fraud. The charges set off a weeklong crisis.

Businessmen named in the decree included Federico Humbert, a top officer of Banco General, the largest Panamanian bank; Roberto Motta, president of Banco Continental; Fernando Elea, owner of a television station; and Roberto Aleman, president of the national brewery and another former ambassador to the United States.

The businessmen were believed to have been in touch with Mr. Lewis last week while he conducted an abortive mediation between

General Noriega's forces and the opposition.

Work Stoppage Fails

Business and professional groups called off a failing work stoppage Tuesday six days ago, but vowed Tuesday to continue organized protests against General Noriega, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy privately sought government and opposition reaction to early presidential elections as a possible way out of Panama's lingering political crisis. Elections are scheduled for 1989.

Election Boycott Urged in Sri Lanka

By Peter Maass
International Herald Tribune

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Sri Lanka's main opposition parties said Wednesday that they would boycott planned local elections and instead they called for a general election.

The government has said elections to 12 municipal councils, 39 urban councils and 257 village councils will be held in September except in northern areas controlled by Tamil separatist guerrillas.

Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the former prime minister and leader of the main opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party, said her party decided Wednesday to boycott the local elections and she asked the people to stay away from the polls.

"The political need today is either a presidential election or a general election and not these local elections," Mrs. Bandaranaike said.

An alliance of three leftist parties also called on the government to cancel the local polls and hold general elections, not due until early 1989.

President Junius R. Jayawardene has said that general elections would not be held even then if Tamil guerrilla violence continued in the north and east. The guerrillas are fighting for an independent Tamil homeland in the Sinhalese-dominated island.

Mrs. Bandaranaike has questioned how a government that claims that it cannot hold general elections because of the guerrilla violence could stage local elections throughout most of the island.

More than 6,000 have died since ethnic violence flared in 1983 and developed into a guerrilla insurgency. Most of the northern Jaffna peninsula is under rebel control.

Salvador Rightists Issue New Threats

By Peter Maass
International Herald Tribune

SAN SALVADOR — One of El Salvador's most notorious rightist death squads has resurfaced, distributing a list of 14 university teachers and students and warning them to get out of the country.

The Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Brigade said in a communiqué sent to local newspapers Tuesday that the 14 were extremists with links to guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government. It gave them 48 hours to leave El Salvador.

The National University, "has recently been turned into a Communist sanctuary in spite of the repeated denials of its leaders, who are no more than puppets of the FMLN," the statement said.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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Marine Commandant Picked

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Tuesday that he is nominating Lieutenant General Alfred M. Gray Jr. to serve as commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps and is elevating him to the rank of general. He will succeed Vice General Paul X. Kelley, who is retiring.

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TRAVEL/PARIS/SPECIAL REPORT

Summer Festivals Offer a Rich, Eclectic Repertory

By Cynthia Guttman

WITH the Cannes film festival, Parisians receive their first vices of summer from the coast until, a month later, festival fever hits the capital. From then on, any pretext goes.

The summer solstice starts with the elegant steepchase race at Auteuil and ends with the Fête de la Musique, an event that transforms the city into a nightlong dance floor, with bands playing in every arrondissement.

The bug continues throughout the summer. Musicians from across Europe take a vacation from concert halls to play in the historical settings of cathedrals and medieval residences, actors perform on terraces and squares in the tradition of the colorful, local fairs of the Middle Ages. For the lover of opera, classical, sacred or contemporary music, theater and jazz, the festival season offers moderately priced entertainment in settings that usually receive no more than the eye's cursory attention.

The 22d Festival Estival de Paris offers close to a concert a day between July 15 and Sept. 18. Aside from a classical repertory rich in Ravel, Brahms and Mozart, the festival honors the Hungarian-born composer György Ligeti, with a chance to discover a num-

ber of his works written over the past 25 years. Highlights of the festival include Scriabin's *Passion* According to St. John, by the Collegium Instrumental de Bruges (July 16); an organ concert featuring several of Ligeti's compositions in the Eglise St-Germain-des-Près (July 24); the Czechoslovakia Chamber Orchestra (July 30); the Arditi Quatuor (Aug. 5); traditional Indian music by Ustad Bismillah Khan at the Eglise Saint Merri (Aug. 8); and the Gustav Mahler Jugend Orchestra (Aug. 11). For full program information from the festival's office, telephone 48 04 98 01.

Created in 1962 to entice Parisians to the then dilapidated Marais quarter, the festival has since become an annual reference point on the city's cultural calendar. Alongside its theater and music performances held in the elegant 18th-century atmosphere of illuminated townhouses, the festival has not forgotten its original vocation to lobby support for the area's preservation. Historical tours run every Saturday at 3 P.M. and Thursdays at 9:30 P.M.

The festival includes "Jacques et Son Maître" by Milan Kundera, and a Jules Verne inspired musical tale, "Les Tubulations d'un Chinois en Chine" enacted in the gothic cave of the Hôtel de Beauvais.

On the musical side, Joseph Haydn's "La Vera Costanza" runs



at the Théâtre TLP Dejazzet, and the Eichendorff Vienna quintet plays at the Eglise Saint Merri (June 29), while Latin buffs will opt for Una Ramos's lyrical Argentinian melodies (June 19, 20), and File & Face's tango show (through July 4). Program information is available at 42 78 81 95.

that created the intellectual legend of the Left Bank. An exhibit of the decorative style that marked the decade is on view at the Mairie du 6ème until July 4.

Until June 23, the Place Saint-Sulpice is crowded with antique stands, a Dickensian curiosity shop with as much appeal to the art collector as to the browser. The literary market then takes over the Place with a three-day poetry festival, welcoming 300 exhibitors and 50 foreign poets residing in Paris. An Ionesco play is also performed every day at 6:30 P.M. on the Place Saint-Sulpice.

All that jazz is back with the Paris Jazz Festival, which features a golden roster of performers at the Palais des Sports: Ray Charles and Doc Dee Bridgewater (June 29); Miles Davis (June 30); Manhattan Transfer and the Modern Jazz Quartet (July 1); Pat Metheny (July 2); Chuck Berry and BB King (July 7); Sarah Vaughan and Dizzy Gillespie (July 8) and Fats Domino (July 9).

In line with their strong "regional" identity, the Montmartrians have again organized the Festival de La Butte, which takes place along the steep hill's winding streets, the Place du Tertre, the Eglise Saint Pierre and the Square Willette. The festival is one of the few to include dance, with performances by the looseacre Marlene Breuker company (June 25, 26, 27), and a musical premiere with 180 participants, appropriately baptized "La Butte Enchantée" (June 21 and 28). Program information is available at 42 62 46 22. Rarely visited during the year,

Saint Denis stages an impressive summer festival around its one landmark, the great 12th-century gothic cathedral and necropolis of the kings and queens of France. On June 20 and 21, Liszt's Faust Symphony is interpreted by the Orchestre National de France in the basilica, Jessye Norman gives her only recital in France of the year on June 23, Philippe Herreweghe will direct Bach's Cantatas on June 24, and the Chœurs de l'Opéra will sing themes from Nabucco, Boris Godounov, Turandot and Moïse in the basilica (July 3). Program information is available at 42 43 06 61.

Traveling into the future, the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie at La Villette has lined up a full summer season, notably with an exhibit from the San Francisco Exploratorium, "La Lumière Démystifiée." Through more than 70 games, the viewer explores the nature of light, optical illusions, waves, perception and color. Under the silver dome of the Géode, the origins of the universe, the Grand Canyon and other natural phenomena are explored on the panoramic screen, while the planetarium has created a spectacle traveling five billion years into the past and future, "Les Enfants du Soleil."

The Grande Halle at La Villette will resound with the rhythm of the Bembeya Jazz National and several other African dance and music groups (June 26, 27). If festivals seem incomplete without fireworks, there are several occasions to enjoy a sky festival



before the national Bastille Day celebrations on July 14. On June 19, the Festival de L'Éau et de la Lumière marks the 50th anniversary of the 1937 International Fair with a Charles Trenet concert at the Trocadero at 9:30 P.M. followed by fireworks and an aquatic festival over the Seine at 11 P.M. Montmartre celebrates Saint John's day on June 24 with fireworks from the hill, while further

out of the city, at the Palace of Versailles, "The Triumph of Neptune" (July 18 and 25, Aug. 8 and 15, Sept. 19) weaves history, music, fountains and fireworks into a festive extravaganza, a finale fit enough for the Sun King himself.

CYNTHIA GUTTMAN is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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Expatriate Jazzmen's Love Affair With a City of Disorder

By Mike Zwerin

THE French have a secret love affair with disorder. "What a mess!" they exclaim with joy when the system breaks down. This appeals to the individualism organic to the form of musical improvisation called jazz. French residence, a Dutch agent, a Swedish woman and German tours — it's tailor-made for the type of person who does not like to be tied down.

Some jazzmen prefer bases in the Netherlands or Scandinavia where the climate may be bad, but everybody speaks English and ev-

erything works. Lovers of disorder prefer Paris.

Ignored or condescended to at home, such masters of yore as Sidney Bechet, Coleman Hawkins, Benny Carter, Lester Young and Bud Powell were treated like artists when they moved to Paris, and their color was no handicap. It has become a tradition, a growth phase of a jazzman's career. Dexter Gordon immortalized the tradition playing Dale Turner in Bertrand Tavernier's film "Round Midnight."

The late Kenny Clarke, the father of bebop drumming, was so busy in New York in the 1950s that he never saw the sun or a tree and he was always tired. When he

kept his door locked while Miles Davis knocked asking him to take a job, he thought there must be something wrong if you have to hide from a guy you respect offering you work. French handleader Jacques Hélan sent him a first-class ticket on the Liberté and Clarke sailed across the Atlantic with everything he could carry. In Paris he found, "People respect who you are more than what you own. He bought a house in the suburb of Montreuil and thought: "I guess this is home."

The "free jazz" of the 1960s was first acclaimed in France. During the early days in the life of the avant-garde Art Ensemble of Chicago, Malachi Favors had to play

cocktail music in a Holiday Inn. Roscoe Mitchell worked in a factory. Lester Bowie toured with rhythm and blues singer Jackie Wilson. The Ensemble, which a critic called "one of the most powerful, dynamic and unique groups of the new music [and the old music, too]," moved to Paris in 1969, taking the plunge to sink or swim together, once and for all.

They stayed afloat and returned home seaworthy 10 years later. (The Art Ensemble will be touring France from June 24 through July 6.) Bowie calls Paris "our second home."

In the late 1970s, Lavelle McKinnie Duggan ("just call me Lavelle"), a conservatory gradu-

ate, was a stand-up singer in Las Vegas lounges. Bored, frustrated not being able to play piano, Lavelle accepted an offer from the Sheraton Hotel chain to tour their European piano bars. Writups were ecstatic in Paris, the first stop. Management asked the home office for permission to hold her over. She remained there three years.

To borrow a word from the writer Boris Vian, "jazzistique" life in Paris has evolved. Relations between the French and American jazz communities are not so communal. They rarely play together, rarely come to hear each other.

Though the French learned to play from top Americans in close

proximity, they have by now been "taught." Americans have become competition, and clubs are criticized for hiring too many of them.

With the increased ease of trans-Atlantic flight and the weak dollar, the bigger American names can now afford to live at home and work in Europe — making as many as six round trips a year.

Familiarity breeds, if not contempt, familiarity, and Americans who live in Paris are considered less authentic after a few years — they are rarely hired to play the summer international festivals — thus fighting competition from two sides.

On a year-round Continental scale, the situation is looking up. The European establishment subsidizes jazz concerts — in recent years notably the Italian Communist Party. Like opera, jazz is not expected to be self-supporting. The subsidies are often municipal and, being close to the scene, places expatriates in a good competitive position.

American record companies do not consider unknown jazz musicians to be a salable product, no matter how well they play. Scattered around Western Europe are many small record companies owned by people satisfied with modest profits who are pleased to help jazz.

Emigration ebbed somewhat in the 1980s but musicians predict a new wave from New York, where rising costs have forced jazz clubs to bet increasingly on sure things. It is more and more difficult to build a reputation there. But it takes a lively intellect, good will and a sense of adventure to flourish in an expatriate situation.

Although Steve Wilson had worked for several years with his father — the late pianist Teddy Wilson — he was driving a Yellow cab in New York because he could no longer support himself playing drums. Four months ago, he fell asleep at the wheel on the Long Island expressway and broke an arm. He came to recuperate at the home of his mother, an American Parisian, intending to go back as soon as the cast was removed. However, he decided to keep his distance.

"New Yorkers are hyper tense, gruff," he said. "You can really tell what people are like when you drive a cab. Paris is more cosmopolitan than New York in general. There are more clubs in Paris and there's a lot going on in the suburbs now. The reputation of New York as the jazz capital is rapidly diminishing. People who still think of New York as having that charisma are not well informed. The charisma has moved to Paris."

MIKE ZWERIN writes regularly about jazz for the International Herald Tribune.

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TRAVEL/PARIS/SPECIAL REPORT

The Hazards and Advantages of an August Vacation

By Edward Behr

IN the heady days of May 1958, when General De Gaulle was doing his best to ignore the French Army and Algerian "colon" plotting to bring him back to power (while at the same time encouraging them to go ahead in every conceivable way) a distinguished Fleet Street columnist-Labor politician arrived in Paris to report on the expected coup.

He wrote a sensational piece for a tabloid Sunday paper about Parisians fleeing the capital in panic, bumper to bumper, with mattresses on their car roofs. He was immediately declared persona non grata and expelled.

There may have been some element of Freudian truth in his description of a city supposedly in panic. A French psychiatrist once theorized to me that this weekend exodus mirrored the unconscious desire, on the part of his compatriots, to relieve both the shame of the June 1940 "exodus" before the advancing Panzer divisions and the heady dash back to Paris in the style of the much-admired "Deuxième Division" of the World War II hero General Leclerc.

What the columnist had actu-

ally witnessed, of course, was the routine weekend departure of Parisians to the country. And it is still one of the hazards of summer vacationing tourists, for in summer the French bow to no nation, except perhaps the Japanese, in their jamming-like capacity to be at the same place at the same time. This means appalling congestion on the "San Freeway," that expensive 600-mile (970-kilometer) gateway to the Riviera, and almost everywhere else.

The corollary of this basic truth is that the best place to be in, in France, during August at least, is Paris: no traffic jams, no parking violations, no stress of any kind—just the sheer bliss of being in one of the world's most pleasant, beautiful cities. On the dark side, however, no top restaurants, precious few theaters or even laundries remain open. All guidebooks carry lists of places that ARE functioning, however, and the pluses far outweigh the minuses.

If, however, an August vacation in France is unavoidable, avoid all the better-known spots. St. Tropez is hell (unless you can afford a walled country-house with private park, heliport and swimming pool—about \$30,000 per month).



Sophia Perre

The rest of the French Riviera fares little better. Tempers are frayed, crime and sexually transmitted diseases soar. And don't be surprised if the smart spots, like Pamplonne's "Club 55," seem to be patronized solely by raddled real estate agents and the French equivalent of Seventh Avenue wholesalers.

The beautiful people know better than to set foot in a public place anywhere near the Riviera in August. So try June, early July, September, October even. Remember, in the Var department, the weather is fabulous in autumn, often right up to the onset of November. On Jan. 1 this year, I hatched in the Mediterranean

near St. Tropez and have a picture to prove it.

The other hazard in summer is language. Judging from car number-plates, it's a wonder that any Belgians, Dutch or Germans are left in their own countries during August. Most of them seem to be in France, and while English can become the lingua franca between you and them, don't be surprised if Frenchmen, especially those in authority, make things difficult for unfortunate visitors who have failed to master their language, as the following story shows.

A few Augusts ago, the newspaper *Nice-Matin* ran a front-page story about a spectacular gendarmic coup. Members of this elite corps, it said, had arrested two British heroin smugglers. No conditionals, ifs or buts. The two criminals had been taken to Marseille for questioning. A cryptic news item, a few days later, stated that the two "suspects" had been released. It took some time, and a little digging, to get to the real facts behind the story.

What had happened was that a French gendarmic patrol had come across a young British couple in their parked caravan, and their attention had been drawn to some potted plants visible in the window, which closely resembled

marijuana. They decided there and then to raid the van. Taking the place apart, in the presence of the frightened, baffled, vacationing couple, they came across a sack of white powder. "Ah ha," said their leader, "drogue."

"Oui," said the Englishman, "dog."

The semantic confusion was overlooked, and the couple was huddled into the gendarmic vehicle and spent several days in the Marseille police cells while the heroin was analysed by the police lab. It was, of course, dog repellent that careful householders scatter around their doorways to prevent incontinent animals from peeing on their doorstep.

Remembering the famous Marie Besnard case, when an old lady was unjustly accused of poisoning her relatives with cyanide, largely on the basis of French police pathologists' reports, the English couple was lucky the laboratory tests (they took a week) proved negative. But it proves you need a good dictionary, if not a good lawyer, as well as dog repellent, to feel secure in France during August. *Bonnes vacances quand même!*

EDWARD BEHR is European cultural editor of *Newsweek*.

Dining Outdoors: From Quiet Courtyards to Rooftop Terraces

By Mary Mills

PICTURE a sun-filled courtyard, framed by flowers and filled with elegantly set tables just 20 feet from the hustle of the Champs-Élysées. Or imagine a rooftop terrace under a star-filled Paris sky—the perfect setting for a relaxed, romantic dinner.

In a city renowned for its lively sidewalk cafés, quiet outdoor dining spots away from the pollution and traffic noise are not so easy to find.

Gandy on the eighth floor of a nondescript, vaguely Art Deco-style building just off the Avenue La Motte-Picquet. The view of the Eiffel Tower and environs is not restricted to the small terrace, however, since the octagon-shaped dining room is bordered by sliding picture windows.

The cuisine is traditional with some unusual seafood offerings—a warm salad of red mullet filets

and langoustines, turbot in olive oil and a fish mousseline stuffed with oysters and topped with a rich lobster sauce.

Across the Seine, in the 16th arrondissement, Le Toit de Passy, with its sliding glass roof and floor-to-ceiling windows that open onto a terrace, has created the effect of an open-air dining room, inside and out, enhanced by a profusion of plants and huge floral bouquets.



Maillot hut a world away from it. Shared by Neuilly and Levallois-Perret, the island is known mainly as a quasi-industrial area filled with warehouses, garages and ateliers. But it has a peaceful, refined side, too, and it is one of the few areas close to Paris with restaurants along the Seine.

Les Pieds dans l'Eau, for example, commands a river view from a two-tiered terrace surrounded by trees and flowers. The menu is uncomplicated but offers ample choices.

On the other side of the island, Le Petit Ponceat has the feel of a café in the provinces. Its extensive terrace rimmed by flower boxes under a striped awning looks on several barges used as houseboats on this narrow bend of the Seine. The menu features the usual hussier fare with the addition of couscous and a few Italian dishes.

sausage and filet of barbeue with leeks and champagne sauce.

The house specialty, la Chaudière Saintongeaise—a fish and mussel stew—is served only on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Reservations are required at most of the restaurants listed and are necessary in order to request a table on the terrace or courtyard. Unless otherwise specified, major credit cards are accepted. Prices, per person, do not include wine and service.

COPENHAGUE, 142 Ave. Champs Elysées 75008, (43 59 20 41). Open every day for lunch and dinner. Menu 369 francs (for two persons); à la carte, about 250 francs.

LE TOIT DE PASSY, 94 Ave. Paul-Doumer 70016, (45 24 55 37). Closed Saturday at lunch, all day Sunday and for a two-week period at year-end. Lunch menu 235 francs; dinner menu 215 francs; à la carte, about 350 francs.

LA GRANDE CASCADE, Allée de Longchamp in the Bois de Boulogne, 75016, (45 27 33 51). Open every day for lunch and dinner except from Dec. 20 to Jan. 20. Lunch menu 240 francs; à la carte, about 400 francs.

RÉGENCE, Plaza Athénée Hotel, 25 Ave. Montaigne, (47 23 78 33). Open every day for lunch and

dinner. A la carte, about 450 francs.

MOROT-GAUDRY, 6 Rue de la Cavalerie 75015, (45 67 06 85). Closed Saturday and Sunday. A la carte, about 300 francs; 280-franc menu.

AQUITAINE, 54 Rue Dantzig 75015, (48 28 67 38). Closed Sunday and Monday. A la carte, about 300 francs.

LA CHESNAIE DU ROY, Route de la Pyramide in the Bois de Vincennes, 75012, (43 74 67 50). Open every day for lunch only. Menu of 160 francs or 200 francs. No credit cards.

LES PIEDS DANS L'EAU, 39 Blvd. du Parc, Neuilly-sur-Seine, (47 47 64 07). Closed Sunday and Monday. A la carte, about 240 francs.

LE PETIT POUCEAT, 1 Blvd. Levallois, Levallois-Perret, (47 38 61 83). Open every day except the first two weeks of January. A la carte, about 175 francs. Carte Blanche.

LA TONNELLE SAINTONGE-AISE, 32 Blvd. Vital Bouhois, Neuilly-sur-Seine, (46 24 43 15). Closed Saturday and Sunday, also Aug. 8-30 and Christmas week. A la carte, about 175 francs. No credit cards accepted until September.

MARY MILLS is an editor on the staff of the IHT.

Another problem to reckon with is the contrariness of the weather. Based on statistics over the past century, your chance of being rained out hovers around 44 percent, or an average of 164 days of the year.

Take the risk. Though none of the restaurants listed below is in the three-star class, all get top marks for ambience and give till dine very well.

For the most part, the best outdoor dining opportunities lie at opposite ends of the city—in the Bois de Boulogne and the placid Ile de la Jatte to the west and the Bois de Vincennes on the eastern edge. Here, one has the feeling of being in the heart of the countryside, removed from the frenetic city five minutes away.

But it is not necessary to leave the city to escape it.

Copenhagen, in the Mison du Daemerk, only a few yards from the Arc de Triomphe, offers a haven for weary travelers and overworked Parisians. About two dozen tables with cheerful yellow umbrellas occupy the pleasant courtyard.

For background music there is only the twittering of curious sparrows.

A wide range of Scandinavian specialties includes reindeer steak and salmon prepared in a variety of ways. The 369-franc menu for two persons features four courses including dessert.

Not far away, in the Plaza Athénée Hotel on the Avenue Montaigne, Régence holds court in a more elegant way. The courtyard of the ivy-covered Belle Époque building is suitable as a movie set, with red awnings and boxes of red geraniums in every window and flowered tablecloths, red cushions and umbrellas at the tables, and twin reflecting pools at one end.

The menu is a mélange of traditional and innovative cuisine, as well as Porterhouse and T-bone steaks. Specialties worth noting are the lobster soufflé and the duck filets with exotic fruits.

For serene dining in the city, the courtyard settings for Régence and the Ritz-Espadon on the Place Vendôme are unequalled.

For a view, seek out Morot-

course menus at 150 francs and 200 francs, including a half-bottle of wine per person.

The restaurant is open only during park hours, for lunch. It is advisable to make reservations on weekends, when Parisians flock to the park.

Rain or shine, the Bois de Boulogne is likely to be crowded. But its half-dozen restaurants provide outdoor dining experiences at all levels of the culinary scale.

At the height is the Pré Catelan in a grand old manor house, set in a heavily wooded area surrounded by gardens.

Less formal and costly but still elegant, La Grande Cascade occupies a setting worthy of a Proust novel. Indeed, the félic Epoque-style chalet, flanked by tall trees and overlooking flower beds, was built as a hunting lodge for Napoleon III. To one side is a waterfall. The total effect is soothing and relaxed.

The cuisine is classic with regional specialties, such as roast langoustines Provençal style. The desserts are memorable—including a large plate of fresh fruits with Grand Marnier sorbet and an airy creation called *dentelle aux framboises*, with wild strawberries and thick whipped cream layered between lacy cookies.

Le Château des Bœs, near the Avenue St. Cloud, has a more casual air with a 161-franc menu or à la carte selection. A ferry takes you across the lake from the park road. Have an aperitif at the tables on the lake, then dine in the quiet garden behind the restaurant.

Between Courbevoie and Neuilly-sur-Seine lies the Ile de la Jatte, a 10-minute drive from Porte

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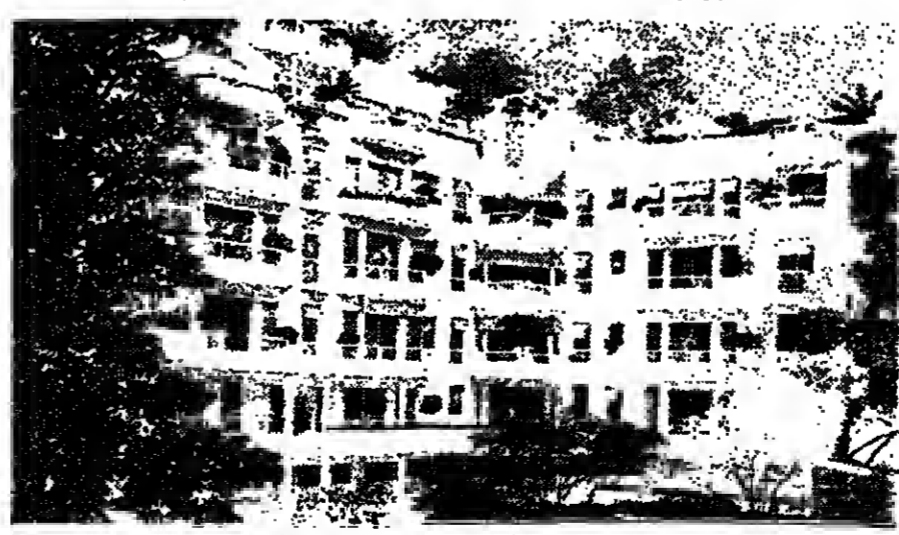
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lary, he still reverts to heroin.

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identity card, is puffed a dose, gulps it and walks out.

It was in 1958, she said, Communist countries, grouped together in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Saving a Biological Paradise

Fake Dogs Used to Catch Real Fleas

WASHINGTON (WP) — They can't bark, fetch or roll over, but a kennel full of "artificial dogs" at Cornell University makes a better home for fleas than any mutt. Fashioned from a glass feeder, a stack of sieves and a plastic membrane that passes for skin, the imitation animals were developed as a way to raise fleas in a controlled environment.

NASA Plans Climate Study in Kansas

NEW YORK (NYT) — More than 100 scientists are gathering on a prairie in Kansas this summer to conduct experiments comparing ground with those made by orbiting spacecraft. The purpose is to determine the reliability of satellite observations.

Catch-Up Growth Phenomenon Noted

IRVINE, California (UPI) — A child whose growth has been stunted by illness or malnutrition can eventually attain normal height through a phenomenon called "catch-up" growth, scientists have found.

Last Pure Dusky Sparrow Dies

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Florida (AP) — The dusky seaside sparrow became extinct Tuesday, at least as a purebred, when the last of the species, a male about 12 years old, died, apparently of old age.

By Erik Eckholm New York Times Service

MADAGASCAR, a biological wonderland in jeopardy, is now seen by many experts as the world's top priority for nature conservation.

The wildlife of this huge island off eastern Africa has evolved in isolation for at least 30 million years.

Madagascar's dwindling forests abound with a thousand orchid species, more than inhabit all the African mainland. Half the world's chameleon varieties live on this island only. About 1,000 by 300 miles, Madagascar is the sole home of 142 species of frogs, 106 species of birds and more than 6,000 species of flowering plants.

The island's 28 surviving species of lemurs comprise an entire major branch of primates. Their imploring eyes make them a favorite of zoo-goers everywhere, but the small, mostly tree-dwelling mammals are treasured by anthropologists because they provide the closest living approximations of the ancient, squirrel-like ancestors of modern primates, including human beings.

But Madagascar's biological wealth co-exists uneasily with great human poverty. The main threat to wildlife is not furriers, poachers or loggers. It is farmers who destroy habitat as they clear out a living, slashing and burning the forest to plant crops, cutting trees to obtain firewood and charcoal for cooking.

The status of lemurs is indicative. Fourteen lemur species have disappeared since the arrival of humans 1,500 years ago. Now a new wave of extinctions — of lemurs and of unknown numbers of less visible plants and animals — is unfolding.

Because of forest clearing by farmers and, to a much lesser degree, hunting by hungry villagers, more than one-third of lemur varieties are in severe danger. Known surviving individuals from some lemur species number only in the hundreds, the dozens or, in one case, three.

Concerned that its natural heritage may be lost, the government of Madagascar, the Malagasy Republic, is joining with international conservation groups to step up the protection of wildlife. The task is daunting because the story is essentially one "without villains," observes Alison Jolly, a primate expert at Rockefeller University.



Clearing of forest for farming threatens wildlife.

Madagascar remains forested. The biological riches persist in a fragile necklace of varied habitats — rain forest along the eastern coast, a strange spiny desert in the south and a broken line of deciduous forests along the western coast.

"So much diversity is crammed into such a tiny area," marveled Russell A. Mittermeier, a biologist with the World Wildlife Fund in Washington.

The Malagasy government's rising commitment to conservation was evident last month at a meeting on St. Catherine's Island, Georgia. Joseph Randrianasolo, minister of animal production, waters and forests, joined with other top environmental officials and most of the world's lemur experts to discuss endangered lemurs.

Participants in the meeting agreed that protection of lemur habitat in Madagascar was the primary goal. They also agreed that many lemur species were so depleted that an expanded international program of captive breeding must be started immediately.

"Captive populations are insurance, in case the species goes extinct in the wild," said Ulysses S. Seal, an American who chairs an international group on captive breeding of endangered species. If a genetically varied population is maintained somewhere, then the species will not perish and it might someday even be reintroduced to its natural home.

The geological history that gave Madagascar such unique flora and fauna is poorly known. Whether the island was ever connected to Africa is debated, but for 30 million or 40 million years at least it has been far enough from the mainland to largely prevent the arrival of alien species on drifting vegetation.

In isolation, a parallel but different world evolved. Ninety-eight percent of Madagascar's palm tree species evolved locally and are found nowhere else. The same is true for 80 percent of its flowering plants and more than 95 percent of its reptiles. Since birds could fly to the island from elsewhere, only 40 percent of the island's bird species are unique.

Madagascar's ecosystem gives scientists a rare chance to see "which rules would still hold true if time had once broken its banks and flowed to the present down a different channel," wrote Dr. Jolly in her book "A World Like Our Own."

Humans arrived, apparently from Indonesia, about 500 A.D. The next 600 years, according to Alison F. Richard, an anthropologist at Yale University, saw a major wave of extinctions, especially of larger animals. The lost species include, in addition to 14 lemurs, a pygmy hippopotamus, two giant land tortoises and several species of giant flightless birds. One of these, the elephant bird, was the largest

bird known to have existed: it stood 10 feet tall, weighed close to 1,000 pounds and laid 20-pound eggs.

While ancient lemur remains have been found elsewhere, the family died out everywhere but in Madagascar and the nearby Comoro Islands.

Madagascar's only primates, the lemurs fill environmental niches monkeys and apes occupy in other tropical regions. And one lemur, the aye-aye, plays the role of woodpecker: it uses its long, spindly middle finger to extract insect larvae from bark.

The surviving lemurs range in size from the six-inch mouse lemur, the world's smallest primate, to the highly endangered indri, which with a body of nearly three feet is the largest surviving example of the so-called lower primates.

"Lemurs provide the best analogs to the early stages of human ancestry," said Elwyn Simons, an anthropologist and director of the Duke University Primate Center.

Part of the fascination, he said, is their extreme variety of behaviors, which can help illuminate the evolution of social behavior in the ancestral primates 60 million years ago. In one mouse lemur species, for example, mothers rear the young alone.

About 60 percent of lemur species are already kept at research centers and zoos in Europe and the United States, as well as at the national zoo in Madagascar. But many of the species most imperiled in the wild are not. Experiments in the captive breeding of several, especially leaf-eating species whose dietary needs have been difficult to satisfy, have so far failed.

In what conservationists hope will be a prototype for efforts to save other forms of wildlife, participants at the Georgia meeting worked out a draft convention to govern the management of captive lemurs, under which exports of animals to foreign centers will be accompanied by increased support for breeding efforts within Madagascar and the training of local personnel.

The goal, experts agreed, must be to establish populations of each species at several centers. Breeding records must be shared internationally, with animals moved from group to group as necessary to preserve ample genetic variation in the global captive population.



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Scientists Reproducing Drugs Made in the Body

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr. New York Times Service

FOR thousands of years, people have used herbs, microbes, or other substances for drugs that somehow either helped the body or poisoned its foes. Aspirin was derived from willow bark; digitalis, a potent heart drug, comes from the foxglove plant; penicillin is made from a common mold. In recent years, many of these ancient healing substances have been improved synthetically and new sources have been found.

But now a new and diverse category of drugs is being developed from substances the body itself makes in minute amounts. Specialists are becoming convinced that these drugs, developed with new techniques of genetic engineering and molecular biology, are harbingers of an era in medicine in which physicians will manipulate the patient's own intricate network of internal defenses, controls, and biochemical balances to treat illness and injury.

Some of these drugs have long been known, but were too rare for practical use. Many were unknown before the new techniques of molecular biology made it possible to search for them and the genes that govern their production.

Today, such genes can be found, sometimes even synthesized, and transferred to bacteria or yeasts that manufacture the substances in large scale. Some are already before the Food and Drug Administration for approval. "This is really what medicine has wanted ever since the beginning," said Dr. Herbert F. Oetgen of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. "It was just not available."

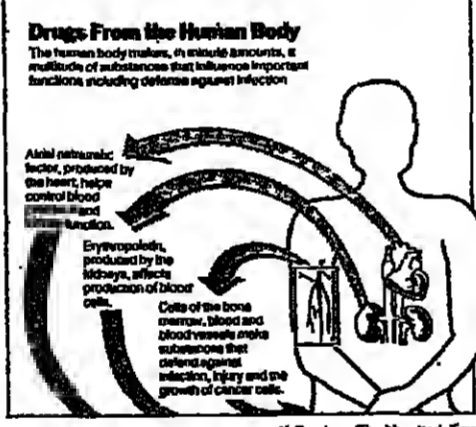
Many scientists see the rare human-produced substances as potentially most important for the knowledge they can reveal about the complex processes through which the body functions. "When these processes are understood at the chemical level there will be an entirely new way of approaching disease," said Dr. John Mendelsohn of Sloan-Kettering. Today, he said, most of the center's protocols for new cancer treatments involve chemotherapeutic drugs rather than biological substances, but the balance is shifting rapidly.

"I would guess it is not unrealistic to make it 50-50 within the next few years," said Dr. Oetgen. The first human substance of the new generation to be licensed by the Food and Drug Administration in the United States was human insulin, approved in 1982. Next came human growth hormone, approved in 1985, and one type of interferon, approved last year for use against a rare cancer, hairy cell leukemia. Interferons are expected to have some other uses, too.

A cascade of additional human substances is now in the research and industrial pipeline. Among them are these:

• A hormone made by the heart. It is known by several names including atrial natriuretic, and atrial natriuretic factor. The substance was discovered only about three years ago. Today, the hormone and only about three years ago. Today, the hormone and only about three years ago. Today, the hormone and only about three years ago. Today, the hormone and only about three years ago.

• Erythropoietin, a substance made in the kidneys and vital in the body's production of blood cells. If its apparent promise is borne out, the substance should help kidney dialysis patients avoid the need for repeated blood transfusions, thus improving their health and



reducing the risk of infection from donated blood. "For dialysis patients, the benefits of this breakthrough are enormous," said a recent editorial in The Lancet, commenting on the large-scale production of erythropoietin. "Anemia is the major cause of the symptoms that limit their quality of life and preclude full rehabilitation."

• Blood factor B, a clotting factor needed by hemophiliacs. It is expected to be an important aid in the care of hemophiliacs and improve the quality of life and reduce the risk of blood-borne viral infections such as hepatitis and AIDS.

In addition to these widely discussed substances, there is a profusion of immune defense substances and growth factors involved in all manner of natural body functions from defense against infection to the healing of wounds.

Products such as blood factor B and the interferons have long histories in medical research and use. They can be harvested in substantial quantities from the blood. Human growth hormone can be obtained from the pituitary glands of cadavers. But all of these were expensive and not really plentiful until gene splicing technology made it possible to manufacture them in genetically engineered microbes.

No one expects drugs made from rare human substances to be a panacea. Some have serious side effects. Others may prove to have only marginally greater benefits than conventional drugs. At least one, human growth hormone, may generate social problems with non-therapeutic use, for example, by muscle-building enthusiasts and parents who would like their normal children just a little bit taller.

A recent report from Congress's Office of Technology Assessment said at least a quarter of the nearly 350 commercial biotechnology companies in the United States are working on human therapeutic or diagnostic substances. Major drug companies are doing so, too.

The report lists more than 80 blood proteins, enzymes and hormones that are currently being modified or otherwise developed into human therapeutic products by industry. In many cases, several companies are competing in developing drugs from particularly promising human substances.

Many of the scientists see today's explosively increasing knowledge of biology, particularly the development from sperm and egg to complete human being, as the most important result of study of rare substances from the body.

"What one can do now in developmental biology is really quite profound," said Dr. David Martin, vice president of research at Genetech, Inc., a biotechnology company in California.

"It is taking us not just to direct uses in therapeutics," he said. "It is taking us to a new quantum leap in knowledge about ourselves and our diseases."

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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1,222,000	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/8	-1/8	IBM
1,100,000	17 1/2	17 1/8	17 1/8	-1/8	AT&T
1,000,000	15 1/2	15 1/8	15 1/8	-1/8	Amgen
900,000	14 1/2	14 1/8	14 1/8	-1/8	Amgen
800,000	13 1/2	13 1/8	13 1/8	-1/8	Amgen

Market Sales	
NYSE 3 p.m. volume	157,520,000
NYSE prev. close	157,700,000
Amex 3 p.m. volume	14,200,000
Amex prev. close	14,200,000
Prev. OTC 3 p.m. volume	170,530,000

NYSE Index			
	Previous	Low	Today
Composite	171.24	170.25	171.24
Industrials	151.24	150.25	151.24
Transp.	154.47	153.48	154.47
Utilities	154.47	153.48	154.47
Finance	154.47	153.48	154.47

Wednesdays
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diory			
Industrials	151.24	150.25	151.24
Transp.	154.47	153.48	154.47
Utilities	154.47	153.48	154.47
SP-100	154.47	153.48	154.47

NASDAQ Index			
Composite	426.24	425.25	426.24
Industrials	426.24	425.25	426.24
Finance	426.24	425.25	426.24
Utilities	426.24	425.25	426.24
Transp.	426.24	425.25	426.24

AMEX Most Actives			
Vol.	High	Low	Last
1,222,000	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/8

Dow Jones Bond Averages			
Bonds	185.33	184.34	185.33
Utilities	87.24	86.25	87.24
Industrials	87.24	86.25	87.24

NYSE Diory			
Industrials	151.24	150.25	151.24
Transp.	154.47	153.48	154.47
Utilities	154.47	153.48	154.47
SP-100	154.47	153.48	154.47

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
Buy	297,423	Sales	489,797
June 15	297,423	June 15	489,797
June 16	297,423	June 16	489,797
June 17	297,423	June 17	489,797
June 18	297,423	June 18	489,797

Dow Jones Averages			
Industrials	2412.85	2407.29	2412.85
Transp.	1028.85	1024.29	1028.85
Utilities	1028.85	1024.29	1028.85
Comp.	1028.85	1024.29	1028.85

Standard & Poor's Index			
Industrials	383.11	382.24	383.11
Transp.	383.11	382.24	383.11
Utilities	383.11	382.24	383.11
SP-100	383.11	382.24	383.11

Previous NASDAQ Diory			
Advanced	1,181	1,181	1,181
Declined	2,482	2,482	2,482
Unchanged	4,715	4,715	4,715
Total Issues	8,378	8,378	8,378

AMEX Stock Index			
High	327.71	Previous	326.63
Low	327.71	Close	327.22
Change	327.71	Total	328.23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Prices Nearly Unchanged

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were almost unchanged Wednesday in moderately active trading after reaching records the previous day.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 15.81 to a record 2,407.35 Tuesday, was unchanged.

Declining issues led gainers, 776 to 774. Volume was about 184.37 million, up from 158.42 million shares traded Tuesday.

Prices rose in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The market came under some pressure in morning profit-taking but erased most of its losses by midday. Traders said selling pressure was minor considering that the market was at record levels.

"We're seeing very typical action for the day after the market reaches a new all-time high," said Al Goldman, market strategist at A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis, Missouri. He said the market had enough positive momentum to carry it higher for two to four weeks.

Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp., said the market's climb is the "flip side of the coin" that sent stock prices lower in April and May, in early spring, investors were afraid of a dollar slide, of rising interest rates and of an overall resurgence of inflation. Mr. Gordon pointed out, since those fears have subsided, the market has advanced.

Analysts said another factor fueling the market's drive higher is that many money managers' portfolios are still at the end of the quarter they have not bought stocks, Mr. Goldman said.

At 3 P.M., Nuveen Municipal Value Fund was the most active NYSE-listed issue, trading at 10 in an initial offering.

Among blue chips, AT&T, General Electric, IBM and Navistar were ahead. American Express, General Motors and Procter & Gamble were lower.

Southland Corp. was off a bit after rising sharply Tuesday amid renewed rumors of a possible takeover of the parent company of the 7-Eleven chain.

Home Shopping Network led the Amex actives, advancing sharply.

Atlantic Richfield was sharply higher. The company said it is considering selling a minority interest in its Arco Chemical Co. to the public.

Trading over-the-counter, Crazy Eddie was lower. The SEC is reportedly looking into a takeover bid by the company's chairman.

(Reuters, UPI)

British North Sea Production Steady at 2.5 Million Barrels

LONDON — Crude oil production in the British sector of the North Sea averaged 2.52 million barrels a day in May, compared with 2.54 million in April, according to preliminary estimates released Wednesday by the stockbroker James Capel & Co.

It calculated Norwegian output at 1.0 million barrels a day, down from 1.07 million the previous month. Danish production rose above the 100,000 barrel-a-day mark for the first time, averaging 100,900 in April, Capel reported.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk. High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/8	IBM	4.8 15	17 1/2	17 1/8	17 1/8	-1/8
17 1/2	17 1/8	AT&T	5.2 14	17 1/2	17 1/8	17 1/8	-1/8
17 1/2	17 1/8	Amgen	12.0 8	17 1/2	17 1/8	17 1/8	-1/8
17 1/2	17 1/8	Amgen	12.0 8	17 1/2	17 1/8	17 1/8	-1/8
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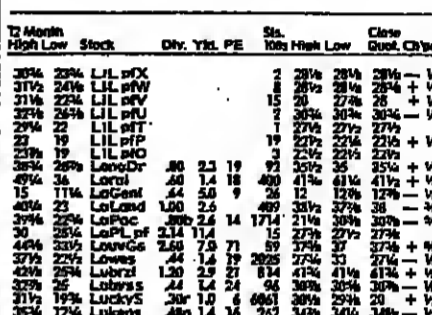
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Country _____



THE AUSTRALIAN NUGGET

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THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1987

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER Leaving the Office Behind Helps Some Work Harder

By SHERRY BUCHANAN LONDON — Working at home today? People working from home are often suspected of goofing off. Working from home in most companies is considered a privilege for the higher-ups...

Research, experience show that those who work at home are often more productive.

People who have traded in the 9-to-5 job often say they get more work done at home than they used to in the office. Working in a busy office, being interrupted immemorially times a day, taking part in meetings — it is very difficult to see the progress of any one piece of work in isolation...

SOME INDEPENDENT research suggests that working from home can be more productive. Our conclusion to date is that people who work from home have significantly higher productivity compared to either their fellow workers in the office or to themselves when they work in the office...

Mr. Nilles is co-author of "Office Workstations in the Home," a book that reviews the track record of home workers from Control Data Corp., American Express Co., Blue Cross-Blue Shield, the U.S. Army, F. International and Mountain Bell. It argues there are productivity gains of between 20 and 50 percent.

Companies that rely on home workers all say they are strict in the selection process and look for people who are self-motivated. Although many companies are interested in the idea of telecommuting because it cuts overhead costs, many managers fear they can't control people they can't see.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Cross Rates, Other Dollar Values, and Currency per U.S. Dollar. Includes rates for various international currencies like British Pound, Japanese Yen, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Asian Dollar Deposits. Includes interest rates for various financial instruments and currencies.

BofA Asks For Help In Japan

Seeks Banks' Aid In Raising Equity TOKYO — BankAmerica Corp., plagued by losses for more than two years, will ask Japanese banks on Thursday to help rebuild its weakened equity base...

Bank of America, BankAmerica's major subsidiary, had total losses of \$855 million in 1985 and 1986. The major cause was problem loans to developing nations and to slumping agricultural and petroleum industries in the United States.

BankAmerica, pressed by U.S. regulators to raise its equity, has filed a plan with the Securities and Exchange Commission to add \$1 billion to capital, sources said. Early this month, BankAmerica's chairman, A.W. Clausen, visited Tokyo to meet officials of Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., Sumitomo Bank Ltd., Sanwa Bank Ltd. and Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd.

That view has now been buttressed by an international lawyer, Jerome A. Cohen, who is an expert on Chinese law. In an analysis, he and another lawyer, Stuart J. Valentine, said that foreign investors still confront severe problems in China, including exorbitant costs, unpredictable negotiating practices, unenforceable contracts and an uncertain legal environment.

China Milks Foreign Investors, Study Asserts

By Edward A. Gargan NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE BEIJING — When China opened its doors to capitalism several years ago, Western businessmen and financiers seized the opportunity as the opening of a vast new frontier. But they have found that the reality is not living up to the promise.

Reagan Chooses Lawyer As Nominee to Head SEC

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will nominate David S. Ruder, the former dean of Northwestern University's law school, as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the White House said Wednesday. Mr. Ruder, 58, would replace John S.R. Studd, who announced in March that he would resign to become U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands.



Eddie Antar, founder of the discount electronics chain, at a party in 1983.

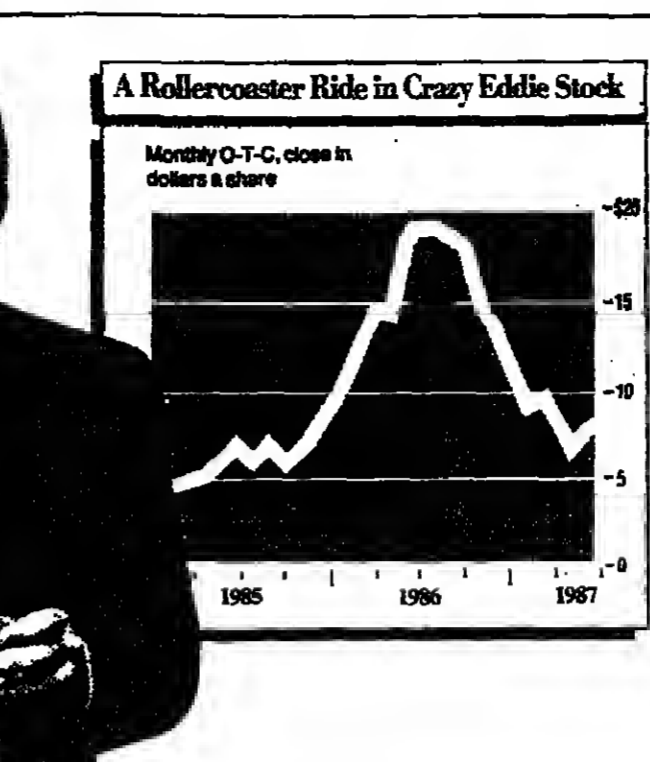
Raised Eyebrows Over Crazy Eddie Profit Slump, Insider Charges Haunt Electronics King

By Stephen Labaton NEW YORK — On a February evening 10 years ago, Eddie Antar walked out of an East Side discotheque where he had been inspecting a sound system. Two men attacked him. He was knifed so badly that for days doctors questioned whether he would survive.

There has been a widespread belief in China that a foreign company is fair game for any costs. — Jerome A. Cohen and Stuart J. Valentine, international lawyers

Gold

Table showing Gold prices in various currencies and locations like London, New York, and Zurich.



The New York Times

U.S. GNP Grew At 4.8% Rate In First Period

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew at a 4.8 percent annual rate in the first three months of 1987, substantially higher than the earlier estimate of 4.4 percent, the Commerce Department said Wednesday. It attributed the gain to a growth in exports and, ominously, to a huge build-up in business inventories.

U.S. factories, mines and utilities operated at 79.6 percent of capacity in May, up slightly from a revised 79.4 percent in April. The Federal Reserve Board reported Wednesday. The April rate was previously set at 78.9 percent. The March capacity-use rate also was revised upward to 79.6 percent from a previously reported 79.3 percent.

U.S. Factory Use Up Slightly

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Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a watch image and text: 'Have all the advantages of a bank account in LUXEMBOURG, without actually being there.' Includes contact information for Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A.

Wednesdays NISE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect local trades elsewhere.

Market data table with columns for High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes sections for (Continued), O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU, UV, UW, UX, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

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Sarney to Ease Rules On Foreign Investment

BRASILIA — President Jose Sarney said Wednesday that he would formulate a plan to allow foreign companies to operate in Brazil without being licensed, and he called on Brazilians to stop asking the government for hand-outs. The announcement was made during what was only the second press conference given by the president during his two years in office. Mr. Sarney said he would ask congress to create a new policy of "free installation" for foreign companies to operate in Brazil without licensing, "provided they don't demand subsidies." The president added he would ask for economic "deregulation" to facilitate investment, which economists said was a criticism of protection for Brazilian industries. Mr. Sarney said Brazilians "had grown accustomed to subsidies," thinking that "the state is a magic plant that can provide for all." "Brazil is traveling backwards, and our industrial park is becoming obsolete," the president said. "We have to change the national mentality. It's not up to the government but to all of us together." He said Brazil's new economic plan was designed to restore economic order, and predicted that July's inflation rate would be 0.75 percent, compared with 25 percent in May.

Sweden Appoints Panel To Study Tax System

STOCKHOLM — Sweden, which has one of the most heavily taxed populations in the world, said Wednesday that it was taking the first steps toward a broader and fairer tax system. The Finance Ministry said it was ordering a committee to investigate changing the rules on value-added tax, adopting a new income tax scale, broadening the fiscal base and simplifying tax rules. The committee has been instructed to make its proposals self-financing, so that any reductions in tax base rates must be compensated elsewhere, the ministry said.

Paris Commodities

Table of commodity prices in Paris, including SUGAR, COCOA, COFFEE, and other goods with columns for High, Low, Bid, Ask, and Change.

London Commodities

Table of commodity prices in London, including SUGAR, COCOA, COFFEE, and other goods with columns for High, Low, Bid, Ask, and Change.

London Metals

Table of metal prices in London, including ALUMINUM, COPPER, and other metals with columns for High, Low, Bid, Ask, and Change.

Dividends

Table of dividend information, including company names, dividend amounts, and dates.

Spot Commodities

Table of spot commodity prices, including various agricultural and industrial goods.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasury bond prices, including various maturities and yields.



Volvo Sells Unit to Danieli
GOTEBORG, Sweden — AB Volvo said Wednesday that it had sold its unprofitable unit Centro-Morgardshammar AB to Danieli SpA of Italy, effective July 1, for an undisclosed sum. Morgardshammar makes equipment for the steel, mining and quarrying industries. It had a pretax loss of 169 million kronor (\$36.7 million) in 1986.

Bic to Sell Rubber Maker
PARIS — Societe Bic will sell its rubber subsidiary, Tabur Caoutchouc SA, to the British group Avon Rubber PLC for 37.5 million francs (\$6.14 million), Bic said Wednesday. Avon is associated in the purchase with Ateliers de Construction du Nord de la France.

GPA to Join Leasing Venture
ZURICH — Crossair AG, a Swiss regional airline, has agreed to set up a 50-50 joint venture with Ireland's GPA Group, formerly Guinness Pet Aviation, for leasing aircraft to regional airlines. Crossair said Wednesday.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

JWT Rejects WPP Bid as Inadequate

NEW YORK — The advertising giant JWT Group Inc. said Wednesday that its board had unanimously rejected a \$45-per-share takeover bid by WPP Group PLC of Britain as inadequate and advised its shareholders to reject it.

With management and advisers, JWT made its announcement before the New York Stock Exchange opened Wednesday. Its stock closed Tuesday at \$52.50, up 50 cents for the day.

Mr. Sorrell of WPP told Mr. Johnston in a letter dated June 10 that it was prepared to offer \$45 a share for JWT and merge it with a WPP subsidiary that already owns nearly 5 percent of JWT's stock.

Lufthansa and UTA Sign Orders for Airbus A-340s

PARIS — Deutsche Lufthansa AG said Wednesday that it had signed a contract with the Airbus Industrie consortium for delivery of 15 long-range Airbus A-340s and had taken an option on 15 others.

Soviet Makes Sales Pitch for Satellite Launch

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune PARIS — Soviet officials swept into the Paris air show Wednesday quoting bargain prices for commercial satellite-launching services.

U.S. officials attending the air show said that the Defense Department had already raised objections to the transfer of sensitive U.S. technology in Western satellites to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Firsuk said that Glavkosmos was prepared to permit shipment of a Western satellite to Baikonur in a sealed container and that company representatives would be allowed to escort foreign equipment and control access to it while it was in the Soviet Union.

Thomson Buying Publisher

LONDON — Associated Book Publishers PLC said Wednesday that it had agreed to be acquired by International Thomson Organisation Ltd. for £210 million (\$340 million) cash.

Maxwell to Pursue Harcourt With New Cash

LONDON — The British publisher Robert Maxwell said Wednesday that he would use proceeds from a new share rights issue to pursue his efforts to acquire Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc.

which is fending off a hostile bid from the second-largest Dutch publishing house, Elsevier NV. The British Printing spokesman declined to elaborate on the nature of Mr. Maxwell's interest in Kluger.

Allegis Employees Group to Make Counterbid for United

DENVER — A group of Allegis Corp. employees has drawn up a plan to acquire Allegis's United Airlines subsidiary as an alternative to an offer by the Air Line Pilots Association.

The group, which calls itself the Coalition Acting for Rights of Employees, said Tuesday that it had the support of more than 3,000 employees in 22 states.

that it would not pursue a takeover. A spokesman for the pilots union said, however, that his group was committed to the purchase and control of the airline.

The proposal also calls for the selling of all nonairline assets of Allegis and distributing the proceeds to existing shareholders.

2 Biggest U.K. Thrifts Bring Rates Below 11%

LONDON — Britain's two largest savings and loan institutions on Wednesday reduced mortgage rates for new borrowers.

Transavia Airlines advertisement featuring a price of \$25,600,000 and a Japanese Leveraged Lease of one Boeing 737-300 Aircraft. Includes PaineWebber Incorporated logo.

British Gas PLC's Net Profit Climbed 12% in 1986-87

LONDON — British Gas PLC, sold to private investors in December by the Conservative government, said Wednesday that net profit had risen 11.9 percent in 1986-87.

On the London Stock Exchange, British Gas shares remained virtually unchanged on the day, closing at 189 pence. The shares were priced at 135 pence at their initial public sale.

Death notice for Baron Eric von Goldschmidt Rothschild, dated June 13, 1987. Includes Park Bridge Egoro Corporation contact information.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 17th June 1987

Table of international fund quotations including ALPAC MANAGEMENT, AMERICAN SECURITIES, and various international equity and bond funds.

ROUTES: U.S. Rejects Plan

(Continued from Page 1) percent of the traffic between the U.S. and Scandinavia as it is," said the official. "In view of that, they were asking for a lot."

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Wednesday's AMEX 3pm
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	1986 High	1986 Low	3 P.M. CHG.	Net
10	2 1/2	ABN	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ACI	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	AL	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	1986 High	1986 Low	3 P.M. CHG.	Net
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+

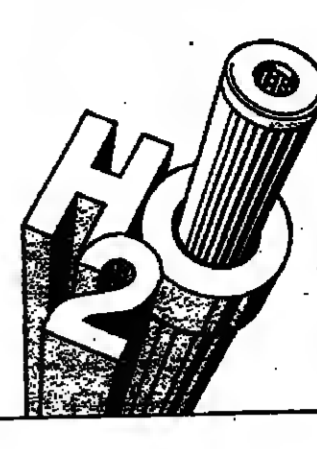
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	1986 High	1986 Low	3 P.M. CHG.	Net
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+

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10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+

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10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALC	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+
10 1/2	2 1/2	ALB	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	+	+

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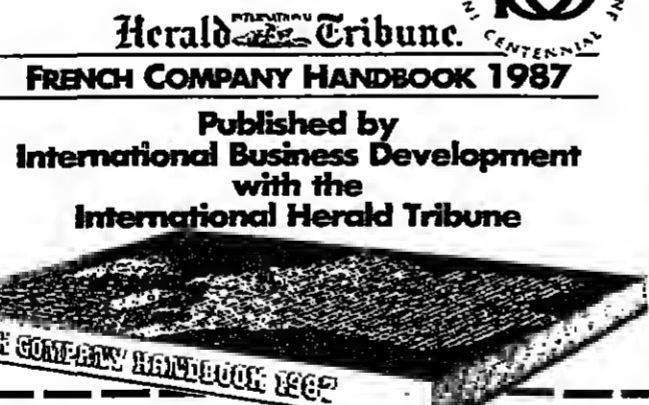
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- BSN
- BULL
- CAISSE NATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS (CNT)
- CAURON-BERARD
- CAP GEMINI SOGEL
- CARNAUD
- CASINO
- CEA-INDUSTRIE
- CGE ALSTHOM
- CGP (COMPAGNIE GENERALE D'INDUSTRIE ET DE PARTICIPATIONS)
- CGM GROUP
- CHARLES S.A.
- CLUB MEDITERRANEE
- COGEMA
- COMPAGNIE DU MIDI
- COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL-OC GROUP
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- COMPAGNIE LA HENIN
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- SAINT-GOBAIN
- SANOR
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U.S. Dollars				
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on June 15, 1987: U.S. \$214.24

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heindrick & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Net	Coupon	Rate	Bid	Ask
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Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
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Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Net	Coupon	Rate	Bid	Ask
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
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Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Net	Coupon	Rate	Bid	Ask
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
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Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50
Albergo	7 1/2	100.00	99.50	99.50

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Steady in European Trading

LONDON — The dollar closed little changed Wednesday in European trading, and dealers predicted that it would hold in its trading range of 1.82 to 1.84 Deutsche marks this week in the absence of new factors.

Table with columns: Country, Week, Yen, Dollar. Includes entries for Germany, France, Japan, and Switzerland.

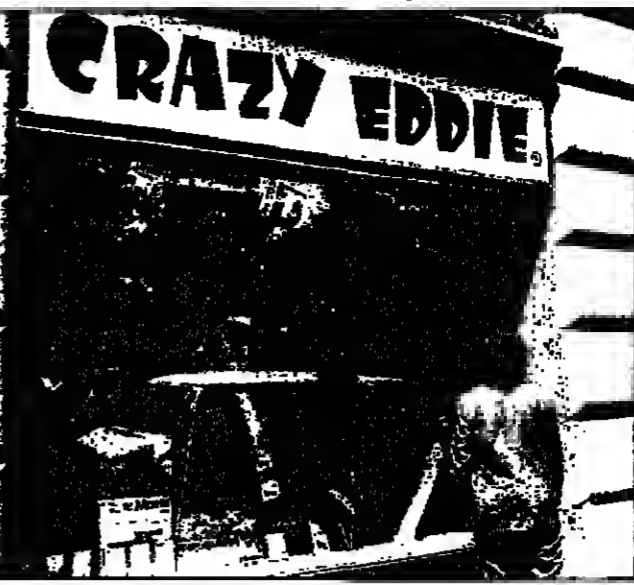
The U.S. government reported that the U.S. gross national product grew at a 4.8 percent annual rate in the first three months of 1987, substantially higher than the earlier estimate of 4.4 percent.

Chicago Board To Start Trading On Sunday Night

CHICAGO — The Chicago Board of Trade, which began night futures trading in April, now plans a Sunday session to attract more Japanese business.

EDDIE: Profit Slump, Lawsuits and Family Feud Plague Electronics Empire

(Continued from first finance page) began with his separation from his wife in the early 1980s. The family has been unable to escape publicity in recent weeks.



A Crazy Eddie electronics outlet in Manhattan.

In March 1969, with a business partner named Ronnie Gindi, Mr. Antar opened his first store, a small outlet called Sights and Sounds, on a highway in Brooklyn.

London Prepares for Trading in Japanese Bond Futures

LONDON — With a mixture of excitement and caution, London's futures brokers are bracing themselves for the start of trading in Japanese Treasury bonds, considered by some to have overtaken U.S. Treasury bonds as the most important financial instrument in the world.

Japanese securities houses, whose parent companies only last month received permission from the government to trade futures abroad, seem eager to promote the contract. Our big Japanese clients are all interested.

David Courtney, an analyst at Exco Futures, said the yen bond futures could be fairly active as a hedge against Euroyen bond, yen swap or cash yen bond holdings, and also as a trading instrument.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

A large grid of financial data tables containing OTC prices, stock market listings, and various market indicators. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and market status.

SPORTS

A Promising Prospect Tries Again to Face the Madding Crowd

By Jerry Crowe
Los Angeles Times Service
MEMPHIS, Tennessee — If Jim Eisenreich's life were simple, he wouldn't have been playing minor-league baseball here.

He'd probably have been with the Minnesota Twins, whose former owner, Calvin Griffith, once called him the best player the organization ever developed. Griffith said Eisenreich was "doomed to become an all-star center fielder."

Eisenreich has made the Double-A Southern League a personal showcase, leading it (exclusively as a designated hitter) with a .382 batting average in 70 games with the Memphis Chicks. He has hit 11 home runs, driven in 57 runs and scored 60; 57 of his 103 hits have been for extra bases.

The call came: He was to join the Royals for Wednesday night's game. So he's back. The question is for how long.

When the team returned to Minneapolis, Eisenreich was hospitalized for psychiatric evaluation. Of the three possible diagnoses that emerged — Tourette's, performance anxiety (stage fright) and agoraphobia (fear of open spaces) — Tourette's was quickly dismissed by Michienzi.

Norman and Kite, Styles Polarized, Face Courage-Caution Test at Open

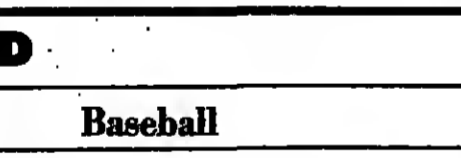
By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The heroic and the realistic modes do battle constantly in sports. Those like Greg Norman who prefer bravery to strategy and risk to control seldom fully understand guys like little Tom Kite, who has faulty vision and Olive Oyl hips.

mon the courage to take the chances necessary for great victories. The recent Kemper Open was just such a confrontation, pitting Norman's pursuit of athletic possibility against Kite's attempt to keep human frailty in check.

U.S. Open, which starts Thursday at The Olympic Club in San Francisco. By the end of this season, Kite may be the No. 3 money winner in golf history. That's distorted by golf's modern purges, but it's still a stunning measure of his place in his generation.



Greg Norman



Tom Kite

SCOREBOARD

Baseball
Tuesday's Major League Line Scores
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Minnesota 6 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Transition

Baseball
Major League Standings
AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division
Toronto 48 22 445 9
New York 39 28 429 7

Jabbar Signs 2-Year Pact With Lakers

The Associated Press
INGLEWOOD, California — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who at 40 played a key role in the Los Angeles Lakers' winning the 1986-87 National Basketball Association title, has signed a contract that will keep him playing for another two seasons, the team announced Tuesday night.

Cardinals' 9-Run Sixth Routs Pirates, 11-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ST. LOUIS — Jack Clark capped a nine-run sixth inning with a mammoth three-run home run, sparking the St. Louis Cardinals to an 11-1 rout of Pittsburgh here Tuesday night.

Clark's home run: "It was like a three-wood off the tee."
Astros 4, Pirates 1: In Houston, Glenn Davis homered and singled in another run, and Jim Deshaies struck out nine in his eight innings to lead the Astros past Cincinnati.

to help the Cubs snap a five-game losing streak.
Yankees 6, Orioles 5: In the American League, in New York, the Yankees sent nine men to the plate in the sixth, scoring four runs to down Baltimore. Dave Winfield and Dan Pasqua tied the score, 4-4, with consecutive homers off Ken Dixon.

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Baseball

Baseball
Major League Standings
National League
East Division
St. Louis 39 22 439 9
Chicago 34 28 426 10

Soccer

Soccer
EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP
Group 3 Qualifier
Poland 2, France 0
Poland 2, East Germany 4

Transition

Soccer
EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP
Group 3 Qualifier
Poland 2, France 0
Poland 2, East Germany 4

Baseball

Baseball
Major League Standings
National League
West Division
Cincinnati 35 29 442 10
San Francisco 33 30 434 11

